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Taxi Monopoly Is Abolished By Council's Vote

Mayor's signing to throw all stands open to all cabs—New sites will be designated by police.

Monopoly in Boston's taxi business by which a single company excluded all competition from the city's most lucrative stands was virtually abolished today as Mayor Tobin announced he was ready to sign last night's City Council order terminating the 14-year monopoly after he confers with Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

Whether or not failure to establish public stands at points in the City where taxis are most needed —hotels and terminals—would create "chaos" as Frank Sawyer, president of the Checker Taxi Company, whose monopoly is now ended, predicted to the Council was uncertain. The Independent Taxi Operators Association promised the Council to do its part to avoid the "chaos" predicted by Mr. Sawyer.

The Mayor said that because of the Commissioner's request to the City Council for 60 to 90 days grace in which to establish new taxi regulations before the new order creating public stands is made effective, he would discuss the situation with Mr. Timilty. Under the law the Mayor has 15 days in which to sign the order; so that he may delay signing for two weeks in order to assist the Commissioner.

The Mayor stated he would confer also with Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., on the question of whether an abutter has the right to determine whether or not a public taxi stand shall be established before his premises.

Thinks They Have Right

Commissioner Timilty believes that abutters do have this right, on the basis of an opinion handed down by the Supreme Judicial Court about a year ago, according to a statement at Police Headquarters today by Andrew G. Gorey, Secretary and legal adviser to Mr. Timilty. If the hotels, terminals, and semi-office buildings advise the Commissioner they do not desire public taxi stands before their premises, he must abide by their wishes, Mr. Gorey said.

However, at the City Council meeting held yesterday, Mr. Parkman told the Council he believed the right of abutters has not been finally determined, since an opinion by the Supreme Court does not carry the weight or the finality of a decree or decision by the Court.

Once the Mayor's signature is appended to the Council order, every private taxi stand in Boston will be immediately abrogated. Commissioner Timilty must then decide whether or not to establish public stands at these points and abutters have already been requested by the Commissioner to indicate their wishes.

Hearing on New Regulations

A public hearing is expected to be called by Commissioner Timilty within a few days at which representatives of the Independent Taxi Operators Association, the Checker, and Town Taxi Companies, and individual taxi owners will discuss regulations to be proposed. The problem of establishing these new regulations was regarded at City Hall as the most important which Mr. Timilty has faced since he took office over two years ago.

Meanwhile, a plan was reported today at City Hall and police headquarters, by which the Checker Taxi Company may side-step to some degree, the full effect of the Council's vote to eliminate private stands.

Would Lease Parking Lots

By this plan, the Checker Taxi Company would lease parking lots adjacent to the hotels and terminals and have their cabs sent from these lots to the hotel or terminal when a cab is ordered.

Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Company, commenting on these reports today, said:

"We have no plans to announce at the moment. We will continue in the cab business and render the same service as in the past."

Beyond this, Mr. Sawyer would not discuss the reported plan.

H. I. Baldwin, publicity representative for the Boston and Maine Railroad, stated that the Checker Taxi Company will continue to serve the North Station irrespective of the Council's vote. He said the Checker Company would be located at the station's ramp—which is located on private property owned by the railroad—on the Nashua Street side of the station; that no other cabs would be permitted to use this location. Checker taxis which have also used Causeway Street to serve the North Station will be discontinued at that point when the Mayor signs the Council order eliminating private stands on public streets, Mr. Baldwin said.

Construction of a similar ramp at the South Station for use of the Checker taxis, which would be on private property and not on the public street, is now being considered, it was reported.

The Council by a vote of 18 to 2 approved the referendum to abolish

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Martin Rival

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R. J. Thomas

One of two "Presidents" of United Automobile Workers Union.

Rival 'Leaders' Of U. A. W. Chose Careers in Pulpit

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—There are several parallels in the careers of R. J. Thomas and Homer Martin, rival "Presidents" of the United Automobile Workers, although temperamentally they differ sharply.

Both came from humble homes. Mr. Thomas studied for two years for the Presbyterian ministry, until lack of money forced him to leave college. Mr. Martin became a Baptist minister and continued to preach until he became convinced he could carry on a better battle for labor outside the ministry than in it.

Both were pioneers in the unionization of the automotive industry. They are approximately the same age. There the parallels end.

Mr. Martin is an idealist. He is impetuous in many of his actions. He is a fiery and forceful orator. Mr. Thomas is a practical politician. He is deliberate in actions and attempts to apply the rule of common sense to problems. He is not an orator.

Mr. Thomas was born in East Palestine, Ohio, where his father was a maintenance-of-way foreman for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was graduated from Youngstown, Ohio, high school. His ministerial studies were at Wooster (Ohio) College.

Martin charged with conspiracy in Ford dealings: Page 18.

Map of Europe as Whole Scanned for Trade by Air

Pan American Airways gives history of action taken toward setting up trans-Atlantic plane routes—Feasible plan found to mean clear path on Continent and in Mediterranean areas.

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Granting by the French Government of a permit to allow an American company, or companies, to operate an overseas air service in and out of that country a fortnight ago, caused confusion on the status of trans-Atlantic aviation. From Washington the general impression arose that the United States, impatient at the delays on the northern route which is to be operated jointly with Great Britain, secured the French permit in an effort to hasten matters. While this is possibly in the background, it appears that the French negotiations were mere routine, incident to the setting up of a pattern of services not only between Great Britain and the United States, but also between the United States and Middle Europe and the Mediterranean.

To give information on trans-Atlantic air negotiations and note the significance of test flights which have been held, Pan American Airways has released a complete history of the part it has taken. According to William I. Van Dusen, director of publicity, we can avoid confusion by dividing the subject into two categories—rights, and permission to operate. Rights, he explains are negotiated between the State Departments of the countries involved, while permission to fly is granted to specific aviation companies by the nations which desire the service.

Until the Atlantic began to loom as an aviation problem, air rights had to be secured by the company that wanted to do the operating, according to Mr. Van Dusen. When it had demonstrated its ability to fly and the economic feasibility of the project, it received permission to operate. This was the method whereby the trans-Pacific service was inaugurated by Pan American. Most of the intermediate points in the Pacific service were under American control, so that rights did not enter into the question. The landing problem in China was the only cause of delay in the Pacific service, and this was disposed of in due time.

When Pan American began negotiating for a trans-Atlantic service, they struck a snag. The European nations had their own air companies, backed by Government money, set up to do the type of service they wanted. The only basis for trade was rights for rights. So there had to be parleying between the Governments over rights, before any service could begin.

Reduced to its simplest terms, American trans-Atlantic air service,

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

International Paper to Sell All Its Utilities Properties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Word was received at the Securities Commission today that the International Paper & Power Co. had decided to sell its more than $500,000,000 worth of utilities.

SEC Chairman William O. Douglas told reporters he had received a telegram notifying him of a decision of the company's directors, at a meeting in Boston today, to confine itself in the future to paper and any other non-utility interests it may have. These interests were estimated at over $250,000,000.

Mr. Douglas said the plan had been worked out over a period of six months in co-operation with commission experts. It provided, he said, for immediate isolation of the utility interests and their eventual sale.

The plan, as Chairman Douglas explained it, would be consummated by the immediate transfer of International Paper & Power's and International Hydroelectric System's utility holdings to independent trustees. The trustees would have two to four years to sell the properties and would administer them in the meantime.

The utility properties are mostly in the New England Power Association. Mr. Douglas characterized the action as an "important and gratifying" compliance of the company with the Utility Holding Company Act and said the program was an example by which other systems which have other businesses besides utilities can "unscramble" their interests in an orderly way.

He also said the plan would dispose of "for good" the controversies existing between various federal agencies and International Paper and Power. These had developed especially since the Federal Trade Commission began a five-year investigation in 1924.

It was on the basis of this investigation that Congress in 1935 enacted the Public Utility Holding Company Act, with its controversial integration or so-called "death sentence" section.

Intimate Message from Washington

Presidential Appointees Amlie and Kalodner Likely to Find Rough Going to I. C. C. and Federal Bench Respectively.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The Senate has recently confirmed four of President Roosevelt's most striking and controversial nominations. About some of these, there is going to be a kick, back home. Therefore Senators are now in a mood to reject the next provocative nominee who comes along, just to have an anchor to windward, if for no better reasons. They are likely to have the opportunity very soon.

A great deal has been written and said about the nomination of Thomas R. Amlie, a lame-duck Progressive from Wisconsin who stands rather to the left of the La Follettes and the New Deal alike, for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case is well known, and plainly the fight over confirmation will be intense.

Less is known, but more will soon be known, about the nomination of one Harry E. Kalodner, of Philadelphia, to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Third District, a judicial appointment only one degree short of the Supreme Court itself. Mr. Kalodner was nominated on Aug. 1, 1938—an interim appointment made while the President was vacationing somewhere around the Panama Canal. Hearings, little noticed nationally, have already been held by a Senate Judicial Subcommittee under Senator James H. Hughes (D), Delaware.

A Philadelphia Newspaper Man

Mr. Kalodner was until not so long ago a newspaper man, albeit an able and active one. At one time he was financial editor of the Philadelphia North American. More recently, he was city-hall reporter and an expert political writer for the Philadelphia Record, which is an ardent supporter of the New Deal and Former Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania.

Political Reporter Kalodner was assigned to cover Governor Earle's first campaign, in 1934. Meantime, at some point in his newspaper career, he had attended law school and had been admitted to the bar. This training, however, was incidental to his newspaper job. He was a familiar type in newspaper politics, a sort of special reporter who is very useful to the political activities of his publisher.

As the delegate of his biggest newspaper supporter, Mr. Kalodner naturally got very close to Governor Earle. After his election, the Governor appointed Mr. Kalodner as his secretary, with a salary of $7,500 a year. Subsequently, he promoted him to the state office of Secretary of Revenue, at $12,000 a year. Still later, the Legislature having created new judgeships of common pleas, Governor Earle appointed Mr. Kalodner to one of them. They were interim appointments, so at the subsequent election the nine new judges had to face the voters. Eight of them were elected. Mr. Kalodner alone was defeated at the polls. His friends say he was running against an exceptionally popular candidate.

Six Months' Job—$17,500

Following his defeat for a common pleas judgeship, Mr. Kalodner was appointed by Governor Earle as special counsel in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company receivership case, under 77B. He served six months, and was awarded $17,500 by the Court as compensation for his services. During the same period, the only time—according to his friends' admission—that Mr. Kalodner ever practiced the legal profession to any perceptible degree, he held several other such jobs. Then, two days after his P. R. T. counsel job ended, Mr. Kalodner was appointed by the President of the United States to the second highest seat of justice in the land, to the Federal Judiciary about whose caliber and abilities and viewpoints a great struggle was waged in 1937 in which this same President took a very critical line.

The foregoing statements have been checked with pro- and anti-Kalodner people. In addition, his friends point out that Mr. Kalodner is a man of real abilities, as, indeed, his career testifies. But they agree that his legal career has been very limited. He has, in short, been three things: a newspaper man, a governor's handyman, and a political appointee to one judicial and one legal job.

Part of Earle-Guffey Patronage

Moreover, the Dauphin County Grand Jury, in investigating various charges against the Earle Administration, has been inquiring into Mr. Kalodner's "handling" two or three cases in which the Earle Administration is alleged to have taken large sums of money from various interests, motion picture, liquor, etc. This grand jury may or may not be a political expedition, as is charged by Earle supporters.

The Kalodner appointment was obviously part of the Earle-Guffey patronage. It is the sort of thing that gives anti-Rooseveltians their strongest ammunition; it is the sort of thing that dismays and disheartens honest idealists who believe in the New Deal and also in a strong, non-political judiciary.

Before the many current judicial vacancies are filled, the Kalodner case may be far from isolated. The other day, the President appointed Representative T. Alan Goldsborough of Maryland to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. This, too, is a highly important bench. Mr. Goldsborough is best known for the radical monetary bills he frequently introduced into Congress and for his espousal of the President's attempted "purge" of Senator Tydings. But, unlike some other judicial nominees, he has had legal experience. In 1909 he was State's Attorney for Caroline County, on the Eastern Sho' of Maryland.

P. S. Two more relevant facts. Last year the Judiciary Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association opposed Mr. Kalodner's appointment, saying he "lacked the experience at the bar to properly qualify him for judicial office; that they believed that his political activity after his accession to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas . . . prevented the proper performance of the functions of his judicial office; and that a lawyer under investigation by public authority should not be endorsed for judicial office while such investigation was pending."

This year's Judiciary Committee apparently reverses this verdict. Political factors are reported to be at work which may bring further investigation. But Joseph P. Gaffney, Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, told the Senate Subcommittee last week that "since Judge Kalodner's appointment he has conducted himself with ability, dignity and fairness and this committee does not now oppose his confirmation."

Erwin D. Canham

New Art in the Fenway

By a Staff Photographer

Snow Sculpture by Children

Some would say that the President's birthday was the inspiration but who can say?

With Colder Weather on Way, New England Digs Itself Out

With fair skies and colder temperatures forecast for tonight and tomorrow by the United States Weather Bureau, Boston and New England set about digging itself from beneath the winter's heaviest snowfall. The mile-a-minute gale that halted air and sea traffic and slowed cars on state highways and city streets was blowing itself northeast off the Massachusetts coast today.

Airplanes hoped to resume service late this evening, but few ships ventured in or out of the harbor. William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, reported all highways open, while George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works head, announced that by early morning he had 1,700 men at work clearing city streets.

In Boston, schools were open today, but over most of New England elementary grades were closed and in some cases even junior and senior high schools omitted classes.

The snow was general over the Northern section of the United States and unsettled weather was the rule for the country today, except in the extreme South.

The snow was heaviest in the Ohio Valley and in the Chicago area. Snow fell over the Rockies and it rained in the Pacific Northwest. There was wind and rain over large portions of the South.

Although traffic was snarled worst in the Middle West, the Nation's hardest hitting storm was experienced over the New England area, where snow was driven by a wind that varied from a velocity of 42-miles-an-hour in some portions to 60-miles-an-hour in Boston Harbor.

All ship sailings, including the New York boat, the Yarmouth boat, and the Merchants and Miners ship to Philadelphia and the South, were canceled, while the Cunard-White Star Liner Andania, anchored off Graves Light since yesterday morning, was finally forced to omit its scheduled Boston docking and proceeded on to New York at noon today.

The steamer radioed that even the pilot boat could not make contact, so Capt. Waldo B. Merritt, who was taken on as pilot yesterday, was carried to New York as an unscheduled passenger.

It was reported from both ends of Cape Cod Canal that large numbers of ships were piled up, awaiting clearing weather before proceeding.

Roads into Boston from the suburbs were mostly plowed out this morning, but traffic moved slowly. The Boston & Maine, the New Haven and the Boston & Albany reported "on time" service, both for their through and commuting trains. Bus services in the suburbs were for the most part maintained on regular schedules.

The respite promised by the Weather Bureau for tonight and tomorrow may be followed by more snow on Thursday, accompanied by rising temperatures, it was announced. The mercury will hover around 10 degrees above zero tonight and tomorrow, according to the forecast.

Although the snowfall was heavy, January had a below normal amount of precipitation, the Weather Bureau disclosed today. Only eight inches of snow fell during the entire month, while the average is 11.7. The record January came in 1903 when 35 inches fell.

The snow was welcome to ski fans because it was especially heavy in the Vermont and New Hampshire winter sports areas, more than 10 inches being reported in most localities, while as much as four feet piled up in some mountain areas.

Although Southern sections of New England reported less snow, the storm was pretty general over the entire Northeastern section of the United States. New York City experienced the same driving blizzard that Boston had.

The Associated Press reported today that schools had reopened in Chicago after yesterday's record snowfall of 19 inches. More than 6,000 men were employed in digging the country's second largest city out.

Both Fairs for $90 Fares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Residents of all parts of the country will be able to attend both the New York World's Fair, 1939, and the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco this summer and return to their homes on round-trip, grand-tour railroad tickets costing as little as $90, according to J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

Designed to attract to the rail lines their share of the anticipated travel increase, the low rates, which will be operative between April 28 and Oct. 28, will establish railroad history. The $90 grand-circle rate applies only to day coaches. Railroads will, however, offer first-class tickets, covering the same route and costing $135, which will permit the traveler to purchase parlor and sleeping-car accommodations at extra charges. The difference between the day-coach rate and the first-class rate is based upon mileage rate differentials established by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The manner in which the tariff operates can be seen from one illustration," Mr. Pelley explained. "A person residing in Dallas, Texas, can go to the San Francisco Exposition, cross the Continent, take in the New York World's Fair and return to his home, having stopped off to see many of America's scenic wonders, all at a transportation cost as low as $90. On these grand-circle trips passengers will travel from 6,300 to more than 8,000 miles by rail, depending on the starting point and route selected."

Tickets will go on sale on April 28 and will be good from the largest city or the smallest hamlet in the country. As tickets will be valid for a two-months' period, railroad authorities anticipate many travelers will make extended stopovers while en route to or from the fairs.

A day-coach ticket from Dallas to New York to San Francisco and home again today costs $123.91. Thus the special rate will mean a saving of about 27 per cent.

Latvia Honors U. S. Woman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Latvia's highest civil award—the Order of Three Stars—has been bestowed on Miss Gertrude Warren of the Department of Agriculture for "valuable service rendered in fostering friendly relations between Latvia and the United States, particularly in the field of 4-H Club work."

Miss Warren has been concerned with the development of the 4-H Club program for rural boys and girls in the United States for 22 years, and has seen it grow until membership has reached over 1,250,000.

Latvia's interest in the 4-H movement has come chiefly through its President, Carl Ulmanis, who lived in Nebraska 20 years ago when, as a leader for Latvian independence, he had to flee Czarist rule. Since Latvia is 60 per cent agricultural, he studied American methods that some day would be of use to his country.

The twentieth anniversary of Latvia's independence was the occasion for awarding the Order to Miss Warren, the first woman to be so honored.

Presentation was made by Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian Minister to the United States.

Miss Warren will be unable to wear her decoration until Congress passes a law permitting her to keep it. In general Government employees are not allowed to accept "any valuable thing," from a foreign state or ruler.

Latvian 4-H Clubs have enrolled more than 40,000 young persons in a country with less than 2,000,000 residents. Last summer Dr. Bilmanis was host at the Legation to American boys and girls who won trips to the National 4-H Club Camp and this year he hopes to have boys and girls from his own country visit the Camp.

Dr. Bilmanis says the 4-H movement in his country has become the center of a new social life, of improved farm conditions, and a new pride in the land.

A native of New York, Miss Warren is a graduate of Columbia University and before coming to Washington, taught in Teachers' College and in Simmons College, Boston.

Farmer Tunes in on AAA To Find How Plow Turns

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa. (AP)—Farmer Burt Washburn, preparing for spring work, ordered a new plow—with radio attached.

The radio, Mr. Washburn explained, would keep him informed about actions of the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

"If we must sow, cultivate, and reap as Washington directs," he said, "then we must know where we are at every hour and a radio is the only thing to count on."

Chamberlain Asks Peace Sign of Hitler; Land Call by Fuhrer

Prime Minister says Britain wants 'concrete evidence' of Germany's 'desire for peace.'

Long-awaited statement of policy shows little if any change in attitude on world issues.

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today that Great Britain wanted him to back up his peaceful words with "concrete evidence" of a "desire for peace" before "we can enter upon the final settlement."

After declaring that Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech of last night was not that of "a man who is preparing to throw Europe into another crisis," Mr. Chamberlain asserted in a House of Commons foreign policy debate:

"After this long period of uncertainty and anxiety in Europe confidence is not easily or quickly established.

Limit on Arms

"I say therefore that what we want to see is not only words which indicate a desire for peace, but before we can enter upon the final settlement we shall want to see concrete evidence in a willingness, let us say, to enter into arrangements if not for disarmament at any rate for a limitation of armaments."

The Prime Minister continued:

"If that time comes and we can find a spirit corresponding to our own elsewhere, then I know that this country will not be unsympathetic, and we shall be ready to make our contributions to the general appeasement of Europe."

Earlier Mr. Chamberlain had declared that his appeasement policy was steadily succeeding, but emphasized likewise Britain's armed strength by asserting that "we are beginning now to see the results of our preparations on all sides."

Defending his foreign policy in debates as the House of Commons reconvened, Mr. Chamberlain declared that British prestige was as high as it ever had been and "there never was a time when our friendship was more eagerly desired by other countries."

"It is untrue," he said, "that the policy of appeasement has failed. On the contrary, I claim that it is steadily succeeding."

Nonintervention Stands

The Prime Minister said that only large-scale intervention in behalf of the Spanish Government would make Spain's war a menace to European peace and added that it was not the time to change the nonintervention policy.

Mr. Chamberlain asserted he had "similar assurances from Herr Hitler"—like those from Premier Mussolini that Italy wanted nothing from Spain after the war was over.

This assurance presumably was given during Mr. Chamberlain's conferences with Chancellor Hitler on the Czechoslovak crisis last September.

In what some of his hearers considered a reference to the possibility of negotiating with Chancellor Hitler concerning the return of Germany's pre-war colonies, Mr. Chamberlain said that a favorable

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Defense and foreign policy are twin problems facing Parliament; Technicians strengthen British Cabinet: Page 3.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 31—Clear evidence that Germany stands by all of its former demands—that the Reich will continue along lines already laid down for itself botn politically, and economically — emerges from careful analysis of Reichsführer Hitler's speech to the Reichstag.

The manner and phraseology of the address was more quiet than usual. But from a standpoint of policy, little has been altered.

Germany's determination to stand by Italy if the latter is the victim of unprovoked attack is reinforced. The Reich's demand for redistribution of the world's colonies is reiterated. Its determination to continue existing foreign trade methods whatever the outside world may think is again made clear.

Yet it is significant that last night's references to the Spanish situation were much briefer than had been expected, following the recent fall of Barcelona. They were simply statements of Germany's warm support of Insurgent General Francisco Franco as defender of the Spanish Nation against Bolshevism. This attitude, it is thought in informed circles here, probably is due to the fact that Italy's final attitude on the whole Mediterranean issue is still uncertain, and the coming Fascist Grand Council meeting should give the first word on this matter. The visit to Berlin of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, which was expected to coincide with the Reichstag meeting, will probably be made during the early part of February.

It is thus seen that Germany's support of Italy, however vehemently expressed, is not carte blanche for that country to do what it will and expect German support, but that such support will be given if unprovoked aggression takes place. In other words, it is also in sense a warning to Italy, and Germany guards itself behind time-honored phrases which require a definition of what, in any particular circumstance, constitutes an "aggressor."

Democratic Grants Hinted

There is no change in the viewpoint that peace can come, not by any gesture from the totalitarian States, but from further concessions by the democracies, this time by the grant of colonies. While stressing the desire for understanding with all nations, nothing suggested by Herr Hitler indicates any nearer approach to their viewpoints.

For example, Herr Hitler maintained that the Reich had no desire to interfere in United States internal affairs, but also regarding the problem of Germany's trading methods with South American States said that this matter concerned only those States themselves. "Germany is a sovereign State and the Great Reich is not under the supervision of American politicians," he stated.

Herr Hitler declared his belief in a long period of peace ahead, but clearly revealed that this was dependent on concessions to totalitarian claims, and throughout his speech ran the undertone of a "Jewish world danger" which must be extirpated. His scorn of the Western democratic ideas showed that they stand very little below "Bolshevism" in the Führer's classification of ideas.

Probably nothing more clearly indicates the tension in the world today than the fact that this speech—which obviously does not bring Germany one inch nearer to the "contribution" which the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, recently declared was necessary—will be hailed as an advance in many circles abroad, in that it did not threaten to bring the Continent to the verge of another catastrophe within following 48 hours.

The colonial issue, it is clear, will be Germany's next international concern, and since this cannot be achieved through war it will most probably be presented by the Reich on the first occasion which is embarrassing to England and France. The warm references to German-Polish relations seem a clear indication that for the moment the problem of a German drive toward the Ukraine will be left in abeyance. In fact it seems clear that just now Germany has become the leader of the "Have Nots" in Europe in their demands for a share of spoils from the "Have" Countries.

Common Program With Italy

After this speech no doubt should exist that Germany will support Italy should it be involved in armed conflict. Not only that but also that both intend to pursue their common desire for colonies as strongly as international circumstances permit.

Yet the cement in the structure of German-Italian solidarity needs to be understood. It is something more than their common "defense" against Bolshevism which played such an important part in Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech. Far more important is their common desire to share the world's natural wealth.

The manner in which this has kept them together was illustrated in what Herr Hitler referred to as Germany's standing by Italy in its "heroic fight for vital rights in Abyssinia" which was magnificently reciprocated by Italy through 1938.

It is to such a relationship that Herr Hitler referred when he said: —"We well understand that Nations who desire to secure their share of the world's wealth proportionate to their population, their courage, and their worth, and in recognition of this right we

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Hitler's Outline of Policies Shows Persistence in Calls

(Continued from Page 1)

[Germany and Italy] are determined that common interests shall also be represented in common."

In completion of this picture of the "have not" Nations standing together, Herr Hitler also brought in another leading member of anti-Comintern pact, namely Japan, as a "fighter in the service of civilization."

That Herr Hitler dwelt long and determinedly upon Germany's needs and claims to colonies afforded no surprise. Nor did the fact that he traced this need, not to a desire to use the colonies as military training grounds, but as the source of supplies to make up for Germany's economic insufficiency in raw materials. For as in so many previous speeches Herr Hitler attributed Germany's economic difficulties to overpopulation in limited territory, which incidentally also compels it to adopt certain economic methods in export trade.

Though the implication might be that, given colonies, these economic methods would be altered, it is not absolutely clear whether this would be so, since the first task of National Socialist leadership is to do all humanly possible to strengthen Germany's military strength, and this would naturally have to be greater if lands overseas had to be defended. Yet the Reichsführer declared that the colonial problem can be settled without war. But in another breath he made clear that the future division of the world's wealth will be accomplished either by force or by consent and reason.

Denies Religious Oppression

Among the charges from democratic Countries regarding National Socialist activities which Herr Hitler dealt with was that the National Socialist State was anti-religious. On the contrary, declared the Führer, all may here worship as they please, and churches recognized by the State (Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches, Calvinist and Lutheran) are financially supported by the State.

He explained that in 1938 they obtained from the State 500,000,000 marks in grants, and further that these churches are the greatest landowners, having property and land worth more than 10,000,000,000 marks, with an annual income of more than 300,000,000 marks, and that they are exempted from many taxes.

Should Germany's churches, he added ironically, be unable to tolerate such a situation, then the National Socialist State would be ready any time for a clear separation of Church and State as it exists in France, the United States, and other countries.

Further, Herr Hitler stated that no churches had been closed, no services hindered for interference with the forms of any service, but that the only actions taken were against priests who considered it their mission to slander the present Reich.

Political Motives Seen

The interest which certain democratic statesmen have taken in the fate of individual pastors now in concentration camps, such as the Rev. Martin Niemöller, Herr Hitler attributes to political motives, and said such interference would only lead to harsher measures for those imprisoned.

The radio talks in the German language now being given by certain foreign countries, for example, England, Herr Hitler regarded as propaganda against Germany, and he uttered a warning that "unless these radiocasts from certain countries cease, then we shall reply in the near future." Anti-National Socialist films, which he alleged American studios intended to produce in the near future, would also lead to the production of anti-Jewish films here in Germany, he said.

Review's Year's Victories

This being the first meeting of the "Greater German" Reichstag with Deputies from Austria and the Sudetenland, it was natural that Herr Hitler should review the successes of the past year and also emphasize the importance of ideals which now after centuries have again triumphed, as well as the necessity for blind obedience to their ideology and of discipline so that it might continue. In all there were 855 Deputies present, the largest number ever, 73 of whom came from Austria and 41 from Sudetenland.

Before Herr Hitler's speech by simply rising from their seats these 855 Deputies extended the empowering law of March 23, 1933, to Jan. 30, 1943, that is to the end of the present Parliament.

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, in introducing the new measure declared the empowering law at present ran to April 1, 1941, but that it was now proposed to extend it to the end of the present Parliament, and he declared that what the Führer had already achieved in the past six years was sufficient grounds for such extension. What was now happening, Dr. Frick continued, was nothing more than simple expression of thanks to the Führer.

This empowering law was the first legal sanctioning of the Government's right to set aside that part of the Constitution which guaranteed the Reichstag's rights to legislate and which made Germany, a country ruled by governmental decree, even as far as finance and foreign policy are concerned.

This final blow to Parliamentary Government delivered in March, 1933, was the result of a joint vote of the National Socialists and the Roman Catholic Center Party of those days. The Social Democrats voted against it and in the most dignified speech of that session their representative, Otto Wells, concluded, "such laws only give the right to annihilate ideas." Last night the Reichstag without a word again handed over its rights to deliberate on national affairs to the Führer and his Cabinet.

Il Duce and Hitler Reaffirm Ties On Nazis' Anniversary

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP)—Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler exchanged telegrams reaffirming Italian-German friendship today, while an authoritative Fascist editor declared colonial demands of the two nations "will dominate a large part of European history in the near future."

For the sixth anniversary yesterday of the Nazi assumption of power, Signor Mussolini sent Herr Hitler a congratulatory telegram which he said was inspired by the "loyal and profound friendship which unites our two peoples through the (Berlin-Rome) axis in the present and the future."

Hitler replied that he considered Il Duce's message a "new sign of the sentiments of attachment and the friendship entertained by our peoples."

Vienna District Leader Replaced in Party Shift

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—Joseph Bürckel, Commissioner for Austria and the Saar District, replaced Odilo Globocnik today as Vienna District Leader in a National Socialist Party administration shake-up.

Globocnik, who had served the party in Austria since 1922 and was named District Leader May 24, 1938, may be assigned to other work.

Jews Told to Redouble Efforts in Palestine

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Monsky, of Omaha, the President, urged B'nai B'rith Jan. 29 to redouble its efforts to build up Palestine as a Jewish homeland.

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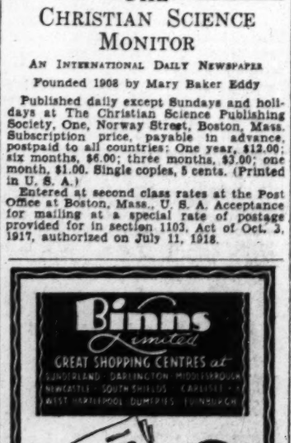

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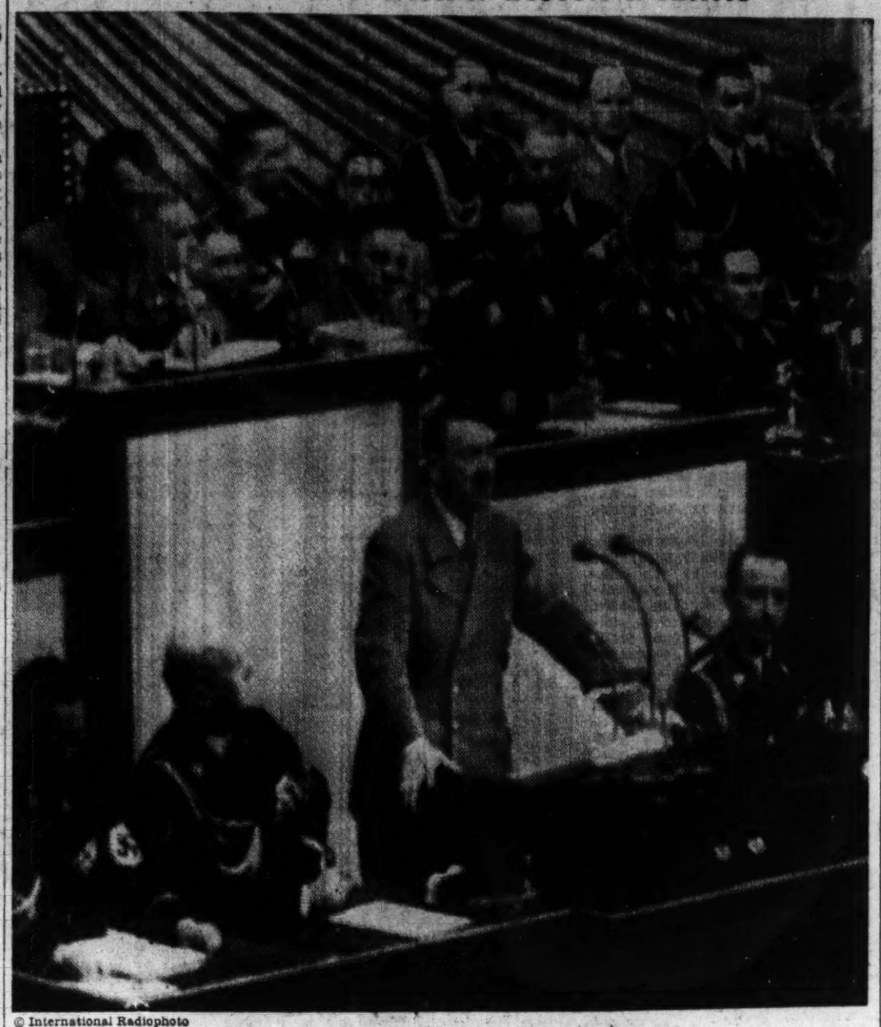

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Addresses New Reichstag of Greater Germany

From his rostrum in Berlin's Kroll Opera House the Reichsführer delivers his much-publicized address in celebration of the sixth anniversary of his rise to power. He reviewed his triumphs of the past year in Austria and Sudetenland, and warned Western powers not to attempt to dictate to Germany. The Reichstag President, Field Marshal Hermann Göring, is seated behind Reichsführer Hitler.

Europe Slightly Eased by Hitler Speech

Capitals of Europe, studying the Hitler speech as a possible guide to Germany's future policy, evidenced the following reactions:

London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 31—Relief predominates today in British press comment on Herr Hitler's speech, but in informed circles there is a strong feeling that it would be unwise to be optimistic about it.

The Reichsführer's statement which the German as well as the British press today underlines—"I believe there will be long period of peace"—is welcomed. But informed circles would feel happier if they know more precisely what these words mean.

The speech contained not a single response to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement at Birmingham of Jan. 2 that it is time that "others should make their contribution" to the cause of international peace.

As a result, many are asking whether the kind of peace Herr Hitler envisages is a "German peace." There is abundant evidence from the past that a German peace is not a peace of mutual compromise, but of full acceptance of the German viewpoint.

The caution with which it is necessary to interpret Herr Hitler's phrases is shown by the significant admission before the Reichstag that he had decided on the annexation of Austria two months before he called the former Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, to Berchtesgaden, and even one month before Dr. Schuschnigg announced the plebiscite which, as the Daily Telegraph today remarks, "provided a pretext for marching in."

Sudeten and Austrian Action

Herr Hitler also admits once more as he did in his Nuremberg speech of September that it was the allegation of the former President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Eduard Beneš, on May 21 that Germany was mobilizing which made him decide "to end the Sudeten question finally and radically." In other words when he accepted the services of the mission headed by Lord Runciman which went to try to solve the Sudeten question without changing frontiers, Herr Hitler had already decided to annex the Sudetenlands.

Nor is it regarded as reassuring that Herr Hitler declared last night that the Austrian and Sudeten crises provided the "first" tests for German armed forces.

In light of these facts informed circles reserve judgment on the value of Herr Hitler's reference to Germany's colonial demands as "in no sense a problem which could cause war." This feeling is underlined by his warning that "In future we shall not tolerate any attempt by Western powers to interfere in affairs which are solely a concern to us for the purpose of preventing natural and reasonable solutions."

Hands-Off on the West

This looks to British continental observers like saying hands-off to the West in respect of Germany's relations with all smaller neighbors—Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, and Denmark, perhaps even Rumania where there is a large German minority.

In light of this analysis, the fact that Herr Hitler placed the colonial issue in the foreground and expressed an unmistakable intention of fighting side by side with Italy and even Japan, if these powers were "attacked," is regarded as more important than his protestations for peace.

The Times of London welcomed the absence of saber-rattling, but found Herr Hitler's protests over "foreign interference" incomprehensible. It referred to his reference to the Jews as "an astonishing flight of dialectic," and it raises the question of whether the experiences of 1938 have been "tragically misinterpreted and misread."

The Times also warned that the approach to a colonial solution is barred unless by means that contribute to general peace. But in reference to Herr Hitler's support of Italy, The Times confidently predicts that no war is likely.

Rome

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP)—Italian observers today believed the Reichstag speech, in which Reichsführer Hitler promised support to Italy if it were warred against, would be an important factor in the deliberations if and when there is a showdown on the Italian agitation for an adjustment of the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

"The declarations concerning Italy confirmed the unshakability of bonds between Italy and Germany," said a statement emanating from official quarters. It added that Herr Hitler's speech "caused the best impression in Government circles as well as among the Italian people."

The speech, observers believed, repaid Premier Mussolini for the latter's vigorous oratory in behalf of Germany during the Czechoslovak crisis last September.

Fascists said the German Chancellor's words showed the Rome-Berlin axis was more solid than ever and that it promised "justice" for Italy as well as Germany. Italian newspapers interpreted his declaration of support for Italy as tantamount to a military alliance.

Virginio Gayda, an editor whose views often reflect those of Italian officials, emphasized in his newspaper, Il Giornale d'Italia, the "similar substance" of Italian and German colonial claims.

"They move together," he wrote. "Naturally, they are associated one with another. They will dominate a large part of European history in the near future."

Paris

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—France stepped up its campaign to regain its lost influence in the Balkans today in an effort to reinforce its stand against German and Italian expansion.

Ranking members of the Cabinet, meeting last night before Adolf Hitler's speech in Berlin, ordered quick completion of negotiations for trade treaties with Rumania and Yugoslavia.

"Hitler's speech has not aggravated the international situation," was the general reaction of both French officials and the press to the German Chancellor's words.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet said the speech was "much more moderate than expected."

Herr Hitler's assurances of support for Italy in the event it is attacked caused some apprehension, however, lest Premier Mussolini take this as a "go ahead" signal to press claims for French territory.

A significant statement of France's position in the face of German and Italian colonial demands came from Gen. Henri Giraud, Military Governor of Metz, in an address last night at Metz.

"Germany and Italy must know that it would be suicide for them to throw themselves into a war against France," he declared, adding that the Maginot Line could turn back any attack and that German aviation, although admittedly superior to French, could not win.

"I say this because it is my absolute conviction because I know the strength of the French Army," he said.

He asserted the French Government already had taken the stand it would go to war rather than yield to Italian demands for Tunisia, Corsica, and other French Mediterranean possessions.

French Ministers announced that new offers already had been laid before Yugoslav and Rumanian delegations, now in Paris for negotiations, and that the signing of new trade treaties was imminent. The nature of the accords was kept a secret pending their signature. Previous trade agreements had limited Rumanian and Yugoslav exports to France to a maximum of 20 per cent more than imports from France.

Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Soviet Russian press today ignored Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag address, but one Moscow newspaper significantly republished a London warning that Russia and Germany, despite ideological differences, might reach an understanding.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, quoted without comment the suggestion in the London News Chronicle that it would be "extremely unwise to suppose that the existing disaccord between Moscow and Berlin will necessarily remain an unchangeable factor of international policy."

The fact that Pravda failed to reject indignantly the suggestion of a possible Soviet-German rapprochement increased its significance to foreign observers.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Key Pittman (D), of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said last night that if Adolf Hitler's future actions "are as tolerant as his Reichstag speech, there will be no fear of any immediate war."

Senator Pittman, who heard Herr Hitler's address by radio, told reporters his preliminary study disclosed "no demands based solely on force."

"To that extent," the Nevada Senator added, "it is very encouraging."

Senator William H. King (D), of Utah, took a different view, saying the talk was an indication that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini "have conspired to reorganize the map of Europe."

Senator Stiles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, said: "He seems to be biding his time. That fact, however, should not give us any feeling of security for the future.

"His attack on Secretary Ickes indicates clearly that it is inadvisable for officials like Mr. Ickes to be making vicious attacks on foreign officials before this country has any developed foreign policy and is willing or prepared to back up such attacks."

In general, first reactions were to the effect that increased German competition with the United States for South American trade was to be expected.

Fennelly Elevated To N. Y. High Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31—The powerful Kings County Democratic organization in New York City had received another juicy patronage plum at the hands of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today in the elevation of City Court Justice Joseph Fennelly, of Brooklyn, to the Supreme Court. His appointment, carrying a salary of $25,000 is to the seat of the late justice James A. Dunne.

Justice Fennelly is a native of New York City, and, prior to his election to the City Court bench in 1926, to fill one of two of these $17,500 judgeships created that year, was a Democratic District leader in Brooklyn and had been Deputy Commissioner of Public Works for nine years. He had both Republican and Democratic endorsement for his re-election to the City Court bench in 1936.

Earlier this year the Governor accepted the candidate of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, of which Frank V. Kelly is boss, for the succession to the Supreme Court place of Charles Poletti, who was elected Lieutenant Governor last November.

Hitler Pledges Armed Aid to Italy; Demands Old Colonies; Warns U. S.

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Jan. 31—Adolf Hitler yesterday pledged German support for Italy in any war against her, demanded return of Germany's pre-war colonies, and warned the United States to keep her hands off German trade with South America.

Herr Hitler also declared Germany and Italy were "determined to give common support to common interests."

Germany's economic difficulties figured large in the address and were regarded as having had a strong influence on its moderate tone.

In an outline of National Socialist policies to an enlarged Reichstag summoned on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Herr Hitler's rise to power the Führer also:

1. Warned the Western powers against interfering "in matters concerning us alone with the purpose of preventing natural and sensible solutions";
2. Declared either "force" or "common sense" were methods by which re-distribution of the "riches of the world" could be accomplished, but said the colonial question was "in no sense a problem which could cause wars."
3. Repudiated "any American intervention in German affairs" and said German relations with the United States suffered from "a campaign of defamation carried on to serve obvious political and financial interests."
4. Launched a bitter attack against Bolshevism.
5. Hailed Insurgent success in Spain as another "valiant defeat of the newest universal attempt to destroy the European cultured world."
6. Assailed United States Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and three British statesmen who frequently attack National Socialist policies as "apostles of war."
7. Proclaimed that Europe could not "come to rest" until the Jewish question was settled.
8. Disavowed any German territorial demands upon England and France "except that of the restoration of our colonies."
9. Envisaged the possibility of a trade war by which Germans "either live—meaning export—or die" but warned that German leaders were "ready for everything."

The Führer boasted of Germany's progress despite the restrictions of post-war treaties, spoke scornfully of attacks on Germany by speakers and the press of certain democracies, and declared that despite troubled times he believed in a "long peace."

Of German friendship with Italy he said:

"Let no one in the world make any mistake as to the resolve which National Socialist Germany has made as far as this friend (Italy) is concerned. It can only serve the cause of peace if it is quite clearly understood that a war on rival ideologies waged against the Italy of today will, once it is launched and regardless of its motives, call Germany to the side of her friend. . . .

Can Safeguard Peace

"As regards National Socialist Germany, she is well aware of the fate that awaits her if even an international power, whatever its motive, should succeed in overcoming Fascist Italy. . . .

"National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy are strong enough to safeguard peace against everyone, and to end resolutely and successfully any conflict which irresponsible elements lightly start.

"This does not mean that we desire war, as is asserted in the irresponsible press day by day—it simply means that we:

"One, well understand that other nations too desire to assure themselves that share of riches of the world which by virtue of their numbers, their courage and their value is their due, and that we;

"Two, in recognition of these rights are determined to give common support to common interests.

"Above all, however, that we shall never under any circumstances yield to any threats amounting to extortion!

"Thus our relationship with Japan is determined by the recognition of the need to stem, as we are determined to do, the tide of the threatened Bolshevization of the world gone blind with all the resolution at our command. . . .

"The Japanese Nation which in the last two years has set us so many examples of glorious heroism, is undoubtedly fighting in the service of civilization at the other side of the world.

"Her collapse would not benefit the civilized nations of Europe or of other parts of the world, but would only lead to the certain triumph of Bolshevism in the Far East. Apart from international Jewry, which is desirous of this development, no people in the world can wish to see this take place. . . ."

Herr Hitler said that Germany needed colonies because of economic reasons, and added that her pre-war colonial empire was "stolen from us" against "solemn assurances of President Wilson which were the basis of our laying down arms."

From the viewpoint of common sense, he said, "the same reasons that once could be advanced for the robbery of the colonies now speak for their return."

Relations With Americans

Dealing with the United States and Latin America he said:

"The relations of the German Reich with the countries of South America are satisfactory, and economic relations with them continues to expand.

"Our relations with the United States are suffering from a campaign of defamation carried on to serve obvious political and financial interests, which under the pretense that Germany threatens American independence and freedom, is endeavoring to mobilize the hatred of an entire continent against the European States which are nationally governed.

"We all believe, however, that this does not reflect the will of the millions of American citizens who, despite all that is said to the contrary by a gigantic Jewish-capitalistic propaganda through the press, the radio and the films, cannot fail to realize that there is not one word of truth in all these assertions. . . .

"Germany refrains from any intervention in American affairs and likewise decisively repudiates any American intervention in German affairs.

"The question, for instance, as to whether Germany maintains economic relations and does business with the countries of South and Central America, concerns nobody but them and ourselves.

"Germany at any rate is a great and sovereign country and is not subject to the supervision of American politicians. Quite apart from that, however, I feel that all States today have so many domestic problems to solve, that it would be a piece of good fortune for the Nations if responsible statesmen were to confine their attentions to their own problems."

Admitting that Germany had gone through a difficult economic situation, he declared, "We shall win this battle completely, nay, we have won it."

Must Expand Exports

Germany, he said, must export to buy foodstuffs and "if foreign statesmen threaten with I don't know what economic counter measure, I can only say that in such a case a trade war of despair would begin which would be an easy one for us.

"Easier than for the saturated other nations because the motive for our economic battle should be a very simple one, namely: the German people either live—meaning export—or die.

"As for its leaders, I can only state that they are ready for everything.

"The question of the form of government or of the organization of the national community is not a subject for international debate at all. It is a matter of absolute indifference to us in Germany what form of government other nations have.

"At the most, it is a matter of indifference to us whether National Socialism—which is our copyright, just as Fascism is the Italian one—is exported or not. We are not in the least interested in this ourselves! We see no advantage in making shipments of National Socialism as an idea, nor do we feel that we have any occasion to make war on other people because they are Democrats."

Time and again an open hand went to Herr Hitler's heart to express his feelings when he spoke of the German Nation. Often he drove home his points by swinging wide his arms or by pointing with an index finger. The high pitch he sometimes reaches in public speeches was missing.

High Lights of Hitler's Speech

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Jan. 30—Following are high lights of Adolf Hitler's address yesterday to the Reichstag:

National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy are strong enough to secure their peace against everybody, or determinedly to end a conflict of recklessness entered into by irresponsible forces.

There is no doubt about it that a war against the Italy of today launched for no matter what motive will call Germany to the side of her friend.

To assume that God has permitted certain nations to take possession of the world by force and then defend the robbery with moral theories is perhaps comforting and certainly convenient for the possessor, but is uninteresting, immaterial and without binding obligation for the have-nots.

Either the world's riches are distributed by force, in which case this distribution will from time to time always undergo a correction by force, or the distribution is undertaken according to the viewpoint of fairness and thereby also of common sense. . . .

The German colonial possessions which the Reich once acquired in peace through treaty and by purchase have been stolen from us. . . .

The lack of an economic area of its own wherein it can develop compels Germany to satisfy its needs for existence by ever-increasing participation in international world trade and thereby in exchange of goods.

Germany has no territorial demands to make upon England and France except that of the restoration of our colonies.

The compulsion under which Germany's economic policy stands now is so great that no threat of capitalistic measures can keep us from this activity (the barter system), for the necessity does not arise from capitalistic greed for gain, but simply from the exigencies forced upon us through the fault of others and for no urgent cause.

Our relations with Japan are founded upon the knowledge and decision to call a halt to threatening Bolshevization of a world become blind.

Our relations with the United States are suffering from a campaign of defamation carried on to serve obvious political and financial interests.

Now when we defend ourselves against apostles of war like Duff Cooper, Mr. Eden, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Ickes, this is represented as interference with the sacred rights of democracies.

After all, German soldiers have never yet fought on American soil except in the service of American independence. On the other hand, American soldiers were called to Europe to help strangle a Nation that was struggling for its freedom.

The question . . . as to whether Germany maintains economic relations and does business with the countries of South America and Central America concerns nobody but them and ourselves.

The contention that National Socialist Germany in the near future will attack or divide up North or South America, Australia, China or even the Netherlands . . . could be complemented only by the prophecy that as a sequel we had the intention of immediately occupying the full moon.

Britain Will Fight—Baldwin

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister of England, speaking tonight at the same time Adolf Hitler was voicing a German demand for colonies, warned it would be a "dangerous illusion" to imagine England is afraid to fight.

If war should come, he declared, "we will fight with a unanimity never seen before."

Delivering a speech in which he admitted the parts deploring the world armament race had been discussed with Prime Minister Chamberlain, Mr. Baldwin told a Worcester Women's National Service Recruitment meeting:

"It is sad to see Hitler and Mussolini compromising the opportunity of their own class (working class) to improve a low standard of living by keeping them at work making ammunition for a bloody war."

Earl Baldwin made no reference to Herr Hitler's speech. He said war in Europe would leave a legacy of hate and anarchy, yet "unless the will to peace exists in the hearts and souls of all leaders, there may come a time when war will be inevitable."

In the course of his address the former Prime Minister disclosed that he was a co-author of Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement policy of personal contacts with the heads of European Governments.

Able to Fight, Says Kent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Great Britain, while never more desirous of peace, is well able to wage a victorious war and does not doubt its power to do so, according to Chris S. Kent, general manager of The Times of London.

Since The Times is widely held to be the semi-official spokesman for the British Government, observers here attached considerable importance to Mr. Kent's declaration that Britain through Prime Minister Chamberlain is "prepared to fulfill all her obligations," and that the American people are mistaken in believing "that a spirit of defeatism prevails in England. That is the opposite to the truth."

Mr. Kent, who arrived here yesterday aboard the steamship Georgic of the Cunard-White Star Line, made his last previous visit to the United States as a member of the British War Mission during the latter part of the Great War.

Mr. Kent, whose paper has been a staunch supporter of Premier Chamberlain, said the Prime Minister had "achieved remarkable personal triumphs, most significant of which were among the people of Germany and Italy," and that he is "the most trusted statesman in Europe today."

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Democracy and Christianity Called Movements Not 'Isms'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC GROVE, Calif.—"Neither democracy or Christianity can be crystalized into 'isms,' because whenever any system of thought becomes an 'ism,' growth is stopped."

This was the assertion of Dr. Gertrude Lawes of the California State Board of Adult Education before approximately 500 student and faculty delegates from 44 California colleges, universities, and junior colleges attending the sixth annual intercollegiate student faculty conferences held at Asilomar recently.

"Whether democracy succeeds or fails," Dr. Lawes emphasized, "depends upon the integrity of human beings. It cannot succeed if it is based upon precious prejudices and nourished biases mistaken for principles."

The educator urged students to "get down to brass tacks" in their thinking about democracy. "It would be a thrilling thing for the world if we believed in and put as much energy into democracy as is being put into Naziism," she said.

Following this theme at another meeting of the conference, Miss Rose Terlin, secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, declared that "if the students of the world say anything to us, it is to remember our precious privilege of American freedom—acknowledge its responsibility by using it carefully and guarding it always."

Miss Terlin, who has been in Geneva, Switzerland, for the last 18 months, and plans to leave for student Christian work in Japan and China soon, emphasized that "democratic freedom is a necessity for the ongoing of the Christian faith" and reminded her student listeners that "the universities have always been in the front line where freedom is attacked."

Among the interesting evening meetings open to the public was that devoted to "A Mock Trial of Society."

With Frank Athern, San Francisco attorney, presiding, Dr. George Hedley, the prosecution attorney, and his witnesses argued that society was guilty of the "high crimes" of failing to provide employment to millions, of restricting production instead of expanding it, and of "failing to maintain human rights and dignity."

Held on a co-educational basis under the sponsorship of the Far Western student Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. organizations, the Asilomar conferences for the last six years have had as their purpose the provision of joint student-faculty meetings wherein campus life, religious thinking, and social attitudes can be intimately discussed, primarily from the viewpoint of the nonsectarian Christian youth movement.

Faculty co-chairmen of the 1939 conference were Dr. Morgan O'Dell of Occidental College, Los Angeles, and Miss Ellen Gammack of the Pacific School of Divinity, Berkeley. Student co-chairmen were Miss Charlotte Bakkala of Occidental College and Erwin Farley of the College of Pacific, Stockton, Calif.

Little Girl With a Big Laugh

Carl Klein

Alice

Photograph by Carl Klein on view at the New York Press Photographers' Association annual exhibit.

Oil? Missouri Booms About It Yet No One's Drilled a Well!

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—Forty-niners, rated long-shot chance-takers when they pressed westward in search of gold, hardly compare with the thirty-niners who today throng the rolling farmlands of northwest Missouri, hunting black gold—oil.

The forty-niners knew there was gold at the end of their trek—Sutter and others had found it—but the thirty-niners have no promise whatever. They are the petroleum industry's contribution to a startling phenomenon:

An oil boom without oil.

There's not an oil discovery in the area.

But there's no question about the "oil boom."

In five months agents of major companies and independents have leased some 3,000,000 acres in the Forest City Basin. Oilmen say it is the wildest scramble for contracts ever known in the search for oil.

Towns have begun fighting for designation as the State's "Oil Capital." Farmers are toying with bright visions of wealth-producing derricks sprouting from bluegrass slopes.

For St. Joseph it is the most exciting development since a horse and rider galloped out of the city April 3, 1860, to inaugurate the famed pony express to California.

The rush has as its only magnet the geological possibilities of the underlying structures. And it's the difficulty in mapping these structures that has delayed the start of actual drilling. A glacial drift, sometimes over 100 feet in depth, covers much of the basin and, too, there is a generous amount of scrub wood.

One of the first geologists in the field, Marvin Lee, of Wichita, reported he had to take to the many WPA gravel quarries to get an idea of the underlying structures.

But actually the quarries furnished Mr. Lee a more important aid. They helped him keep his operations secret from competitors for two months.

Working alongside WPA laborers in the pits, Mr. Lee was regarded by townspeople as part of the Government crew. When the WPA project was completed and Mr. Lee kept at his work, the townspeople worried several days, then decided he was a Government inspector back-checking the amount of gravel used.

Finally the facts came out and oil enthusiasm burst upon the farmers who previously had regarded their lands only as fertile, crop-producing soil.

Excitement reached a new high when geologists reported a striking similarity between the Forest City formations and the pay strata of the surprising southern Illinois pools.

There were many other contributing factors to make the Forest City area attractive. Most important probably was the lack of a proration law in Missouri. Without proration, producers will have for perhaps as long as three years unlimited production in the event of an oil strike—a real opportunity to realize on their investment.

Operators also learned that land titles comparatively were in good shape; that St. Joseph, in the heart of the basin, is a railroad center; that oil, if found, should be located at a "reasonably shallow depth."

Dr. Glenn G. Bartle, Associate Professor of Geology at the University of Kansas City, reports "the deepest oil-bearing formations, the Arbuckle, are to be found at Kansas City at 1,600 to 1,800 feet and even in the middle of the basin, at Forest City, probably would not be more than 4,000 feet deep."

Actual drilling should start by spring. Then, it is expected, rigs will blossom out over the north Missouri landscape at the same time the region's vast apple orchards burst into bloom.

Technicians Strengthen Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan 31—As Reichsführer Hitler's speech demanding colonies and backing Italy's claims opened a new phase in the uncertain European situation, steps are being taken to infuse fresh energy and vigor into the British Cabinet, which has been under heavy fire for alleged lack of sufficient speed in building up the Nation's defenses.

Recent Cabinet shifts emphasize the efforts now being made to add to the driving power of the Government during this period of diplomatic tension.

A political situation almost unprecedented in Britain has resulted. The dropping of Sir Thomas Inskip, a lawyer who in his post of Defense Co-ordinator has been one of the chief targets of Government critics, places a "got-getter" technician rather than a politician in his post. For Lord Chatfield, Admiral of the Fleet, brings to the Defense Co-ordinator Ministry no political reputation, but rather a large share of credit for the recovery staged by the British Navy in the last year or two and revealed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in his Birmingham speech.

Keeps Critics in Cabinet

Further indication of Mr. Chamberlain's intention to increase the pace of Britain's preparedness efforts is seen in his retention in the Ministry of Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, who was leader of the pre-Christmas revolt against the Government's supposed dilatory defense measures. Of the two junior ministers, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava who supported Mr. Hudson in open criticism of the Government's failure to move faster in war preparations, only one—Lord Strathcona—has been allowed to resign, and even his disappearance is understood to be only temporary.

Furthermore at the moment when the vital importance of the part played by food supplies in the general defense picture is becoming increasingly apparent Mr. Chamberlain in dropping Mr. W. S. Morrison has replaced another politician by a technician—in this case a farmer, making Maj. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, Former President of the National Farmers' Union, the Minister of Agriculture. Like Sir Thomas Inskip, Mr. Morrison had become a center of criticism by those who wanted the Government to take more positive action in building up the Nation's production of food with a view to the possibility of war.

Helped by Labor Split

By these moves Mr. Chamberlain has to some extent disrupted Opposition plans for an attack on the Government in the Parliament which reopens today. It is generally admitted that he has added considerably to the administrative power of his Cabinet as well as to his own political solidity.

The Premier's political position has also been strengthened, at least for the present, by a split which has just occurred in the ranks of the Labor Party over the "Popular Front" question. This cleavage has deprived the Opposition of one of its most pungent speakers, Sir Stafford Cripps, who has been expelled from the Labor Party for his advocacy of this plan of joint action against the Government by Labor and Liberals.

In fact this question of the formation of the Popular Front in Britain, comparable to that tried a year or two ago in France, dominates the domestic aspects of the British political picture, just as the Premier's appeasement policy provides the keynote on the international side.

Sir Stafford's expulsion from the Labor Party on account of his refusal to desist from supporting the Popular Front has only resulted in adding to the publicity, and perhaps even the popularity of his campaign.

There is tangible evidence of this in several directions. Most notable has been the fact that 20 of the "divisional"—that is to say the provincial—Labor Parties of which there are 580 in Britain, have now declared in favor of his proposals. The same applies to the eight Trade Union Councils and 30 League of Youth branches, besides the Oxford University Labor Club.

Held Unique Position

Until his expulsion Sir Stafford occupied a unique position in the Labor Party. Unorthodox in many respects, his eloquence, zeal, sincerity and courage are so outstanding that his views—often rejected as they have been by the more cautious majority of his political associates—nevertheless command very wide attention.

In throwing himself, therefore, as he has now done unreservedly upon the side of those who think that the only chance of changing the present course of political events in Britain is for Labor to join hands with the Liberals, he has raised an issue which can no longer remain unsettled.

Sir Stafford is under no illusions as to the inability of Labor—unless it can find allies—to upset the Chamberlain Government so long as political forces remain as at present lined up.

He has gone in detail into the prospects of the whole of the constituencies as they can be expected to find themselves at the next General Election, an event which all parties are agreed is likely to take place very soon. His conclusion is that the Chamberlain Government will come back for another five years of power unless all those who disagree with its policy sink their own differences in a common effort to overthrow it.

As he is one of those who think Mr. Chamberlain's policy is wrong, he strongly advocates this course. Sir Stafford was supported by a minority in the Labor Party. Most Liberals also find much to sympathize with in his views. But the official machine of the Labor movement opposed him on the ground that even if such a combination as he envisages succeeded in upsetting Mr. Chamberlain it would be too little united in its own policy to form a successful alternative Government.

Defense and Foreign Policy Twin Problems Facing Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 31—Defense and foreign policy head the list of heavy problems to which Britain's members of Parliament have returned with reassembly of Parliament after the Christmas vacation.

Regarding the international situation in particular, decisions affecting the preservation of free institutions everywhere have to be taken, decisions in which the other great democracies, the United States and France, are closely concerned.

The question of rearmament implies putting into effect measures for strengthening Britain's defense forces against dictatorial aggression. That of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's "appeasement" plan involves the no less difficult problem of charting the new aspects of foreign policy in the midst of Parliamentary party strife.

Caution Required

In rearmament, the Government has to be cautious as it is by no means certain how far its majority will go with measures necessarily involving at least partial subordination of private business to war preparation.

In the Opposition, lack of unanimity is even greater. Mr. Winston Churchill, who leads the Right Wing of the Government's critics in this respect, has been able to agree with Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Opposition Leader, and with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Opposition leader, only so long as all three of them have confined themselves to denouncing what they regard as the ineptitude of Government methods.

The fragility of their alliance became apparent the moment Mr. Churchill went to demand introduction of the element of compulsion in rearmament, it being a cardinal tenet with both Liberals and Labor that the voluntary system should be maintained.

Much the same applies where criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude to the dictators has come in, though there is probably greater willingness now than was the case last December, to accept sacrifices necessary to put Britain into a position to adopt a stronger line.

Realization of Urgency

At present, there is growing realization on all sides, of the urgency of the position in which the country stands. This has been particularly apparent in the outcry against what is thought by many to be the inadequacy of arrangements so far made for defense against air raids. In this connection a register on a voluntary basis for those willing to come forward for national service is being introduced. At the same time the Government has agreed to revise this arrangement at the end of March, 1939, after seeing to what extent it is likely to fulfill its object of providing the necessary manpower.

One important respect in which the position in the House of Commons differs from that existing when it adjourned before Christmas is that, whereas two months ago a general election was only a remote contingency, now it is generally recognized as one that cannot well be put off beyond next autumn. Many M.P.'s are thus faced with the necessity of considering how they are going to justify themselves to constituencies that have become definitely more critical than was the case in 1935 when the present Parliament was elected.

Under the law as it stands, five years is the maximum period for which a British Parliament may function without re-election. But this limit is seldom reached. It is usually considered advantageous to the party in power to exercise the authority possessed by the Prime Minister to call a general election sooner, as this enables him to choose a moment favorable to his policy. Exactly when this moment will be in the present case is still a political secret, but selection of candidates for the event is going on actively in all the party camps, October or November next being generally expected to be chosen.

Time Is Limited

Meanwhile there can be only a limited amount of parliamentary time for new legislation between the passing of the annual budget and consideration of further Opposition votes of censure that are in preparation.

The budget, due to be laid before Parliament in the spring, has been rendered notable this year by heavy expenditure involved in rearmament. But several factors have combined to relieve anxiety in industrial and city circles on this account. One of them has been a statement made in Parliament by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Nov. 29, that he will extend next year borrowing powers already available under the Defense Loans Act of 1936. This is taken to mean that only such portions of the rearmament expenditure as are for nonpermanent objects will be provided out of current taxation. With the standard income tax already at the high level of 5s. 6d. in the pound, this is an important consideration.

Another factor has been the strengthening of sterling exchange by Government measures increasing gold resources of the present Exchange Equalization Fund, reimposing an embargo upon foreign lending, and restricting speculation where fugitive capital is concerned.

Chile to Conscript Quake Area Army

SANTIAGO (AP)—The Chilean Cabinet decided Jan. 30 to resort to conscription of all able-bodied men in Tuesday's earthquake zone for emergency relief work.

Men in cities and the country throughout the devastated region, where an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 persons lost their lives, were ordered registered according to occupation in order that their services might be used where needed. President Aguirre in a manifesto to the Nation declared:

"The country already has mobilized its spirit and only is awaiting orders to proceed to restore what destiny annihilated. To this end I am sending Congress a projected law containing various emergency measures which will permit us to carry out our plans."

Representatives of the Department of Public Works estimated that in Concepcion alone damages would amount to 736,000,000 pesos ($38,272,000).

Wooden Nickels

PHELPS, N. Y. (AP)—Many people in this area will soon be taking wooden nickels—and liking it.

The wooden pieces in the form of nickels will be used to publicize the sesquicentennial of the town and village of Phelps.

Diversification For Maryland Farms Is Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31—Greater diversification of farm products may be a partial answer to the problems of Maryland farmers who now are making a bare living from their acres, according to agricultural leaders from a half-dozen counties of Maryland's Eastern Shore and Government experts.

At a three-day conference in Salisbury last week, farmers and county agricultural agents heard spirited and scientific discussions of how the many-sided Government agricultural program can help improve the lot of the dirt farmer. This conference, first of three to be held in various sections of Maryland, was sponsored by the University of Maryland's Agricultural Extension Service. Other conferences will be held in La Plata, in southern Maryland, on Feb. 7, 8 and 9, and at Hagerstown, in western Maryland, on Feb. 14, 15 and 16.

Speaking before some 50 men and women at the Salisbury conference, Dr. T. B. Symons, head of the University of Maryland's Extension Service, said he hoped that better use of land would enable Eastern Shore farmers to make more money from their crops.

"The income of ore than half the farms on the Eastern Shore," he said, "is not sufficient to meet the standard of living that an independent farmer should afford to maintain."

He suggested that farmers might investigate the possibility of raising money-crops which hitherto they have not tried to raise. Such diversification, he said, doubtless would boost the income to many.

There exists a definite need for solution of farm tenancy problems, he continued. There are no "share-croppers" in Maryland, but farm tenants usually operate on a decidedly shaky financial basis.

Farmlands on the Eastern Shore, as well as in other parts of Maryland, should be classified, Dr. Symons declared. Better grading and standardization of farm products would improve prices and consequently the income of the farmer, he held.

Recalling that few Maryland farms were provided with electrical service, he said a greater use of electric lighting and power by farmers was desirable. Better sanitation on farms also is needed, he said.

An angle of farm life not frequently discussed, Dr. Symons said, is the need for a better program of recreation for farm families. He urged a closer community co-operation in solving the problems of rural existence.

After Dr. Symons had outlined the needs of the shoreland farming areas, other speakers representing the Federal Government and the State Government were heard during the remainder of the three-day session.

Among the speakers were C. Z. Keller, representing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; O. C. Bruce, State Director of the Soil Conservation Service; F. W. Besley, Maryland State Forester, and Alan Ebert, regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

Many local speakers representing farm organizations on the lower Eastern Shore also were heard. Principal topic of discussion at all the conferences was the matter of coordinating the various Federal and State agencies so that the truck crop growers, general crop farmers, dairymen, the farm women and even the farm children might be benefited.

Dr. Symons, telling of the need for conferences such as the one held in Salisbury, said it was the aim of these meetings to give farm people an effective voice in forming, correlating and localizing public agricultural programs.

Council Appeals For Church Unity Against Paganism

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—An appeal for all Christian churches to co-operate against the "present trend toward paganism and war" was issued today by the provisional committee of the World Council of Churches.

This action concluded a three-day meeting of the committee under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of York at Saint German Chauteaux.

The committee, representing Protestant, non-Roman Catholic and eastern orthodox churches, sent the appeal to "Major churches outside the Council circle." One message was understood to have been sent to the Vatican asking its "informal co-operation" with non-Roman churches.

American delegates to the meeting included John R. Mott, President of the World Missionary Council, Samuel Cavert, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; P. Ross Stevenson, President of the Christian Theological Seminary; Dean H. P. Van Dusen, Union Theological Seminary; Henry S. Leiper, American executive of the World Council of Churches; and Edwin Espy, Director of the Council's youth work.

Medical Proposal Declared Illegal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Jacob Thorkelson (R) of Montana, a physician, told the House Jan. 30 that President Roosevelt's proposals for an expanded public health program were "not only unconstitutional but will in the end destroy the medical profession and the ambitions of men who have unselfishly given everything within them to aid suffering human kind."

The Montanan described the health proposals as another attempt to "undermine the people's rights."

Wait Till Gracie Hears This

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—George Burns, radio comedian, was fined $8,000 and given a suspended sentence of one year and one day and placed on probation for one year by Federal Judge William Bondy today on his plea of guilty to two indictments charging the smuggling of jewelry into this country.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph W. Delaney had recommended a $12,000 fine and the suspended sentence.

Under the nine counts in the two indictments against him, Burns had faced a possible maximum sentence of 18 years imprisonment and fines totalling $45,000.

At the time Burns made his plea, Delaney asked consideration because the comedian had co-operated with the Government in a wide investigation of smuggling.

Specifically, Burns was indicted for smuggling two bracelets and a ring valued by the Government at $4,885.

Burns pleaded guilty several weeks ago to the indictments in which he was named with Albert N. Chaperau, self-styled Nicaraguan consular official, and Mrs. Elma N. Lauer, wife of State Supreme Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer. Both Chaperau and Mrs. Lauer have pleaded guilty, also.

Other indictments in the case named Jack Benny, radio comedian, who has pleaded innocent. Benny's trial has been set for Feb. 14.

Mexican Supreme Court Upholds Expropriation

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled Jan. 30 against an appeal by the Bavicora Development Company, in which William Randolph Hearst Jr. was said to be a large stockholder, against expropriation of 112,500 acres of the Company's land in the State of Chihuahua. The land was expropriated upon a declaration by the Mayor of a near-by town, Madera, that the property was "idle."

Mme. Chiang Outlines Plan For Women's Work in War

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 31 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, on Jan. 28 outlined her plan for giving millions of Chinese women an active part in the war against Japan.

Women's work must be bent toward increasing industrial production, development of home and co-operative industries, spurring the morale of China's soldiers and education of the hundreds of thousands of men under arms, Mme. Chiang believes.

She told of her plans for Chinese women at her modest home on the outskirts of Chungking, where the Generalissimo established his Capital 1,400 miles up the Yangtze after Hankow fell to the Japanese Oct. 26, 1938.

"I am most anxious for Chinese women to increase production through co-operative and home industries. Women must be given work so they can share actively in winning the war and building up the Nation," said the woman who has played a major role during both war and peace in China.

Served as Air Minister

A graduate of Wellesley, Mme. Chiang was head of China's Air Force until she relinquished the post in March, 1938, the first woman Air Minister in the world.

With her husband she has headed the "New Life" movement to bring a moral, physical, and educational reawakening of China's millions.

"We Government wives must be the fulcrum and lever to lift the weight of women's war duties," she said, pointing out that wives of Government officials have been deputized to organize Government departments for war work.

Among the many new projects started since the Government left Hankow, Mme. Chiang's "plan" provides for establishment of hotels and other living accommodations near recruiting camps, so that the morale of soldiers will be boosted by visits from their families.

She also hopes to send more women to the military camps to teach reading, writing, and singing to the recruits.

Homes for War Orphans

War orphan problems continue to hold her attention. She has two specialists now visiting the 30 war orphans' homes that have been established.

Problems of international politics also occupy this woman who was born Mei-Ling Soong, member of one of China's most remarkable families. One of her sisters is the widow of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, and another is the wife of Finance Minister H. H. Kung. Her brother, T. V. Soong, succeeded Mme. Chiang as Air Minister.

Tribute Paid in Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A real book-collector's item has just arrived from Hankow in the form of a slender volume, brocade bound in olden Chinese style, but containing in English some extremely pithy modernisms, with the title of "Madame Chiang's Messages In War and Peace."

A note by the unidentified compiler conveys some hint of the difficulties in assembling this collection of writings and speeches by the wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It is pointed out that "the million or so individual letters were picked from type compartments and hand set by Chinese compositors who knew little English," that this type was available for only 40 pages at a time, and moreover: "There were delays in paper shipments as Japanese planes subjected the Kowloon-Hankow Railway to daily bombings. There was a less aggravating delay when the compositors allocated to the typesetting ran away to an army camp and needed considerable cajoling and an order from the Higher Command before they were made to understand that theirs was already a patriotic occupation."

In a foreword, the editor explains that here is only a part of the record of Madame Chiang's wartime activity and pays tribute not only to her extraordinary facility in contributing to the world press and otherwise publicizing China's cause, but also her great energy in tours of the fighting fronts, airplane trips with the Generalissimo, and a host of other duties during the period of crisis. When the final record is completed, says the compiler, "the world will learn that Madame Chiang has won for herself inclusion in that illustrious band of women who have changed history."

President's Birthday Dancers Make Merry Far Into Morning

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Far into this morning, dancers and diners over the nation carried on their celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday anniversary, in the interest of the drive to combat infantile paralysis.

A dozen movie, stage and radio actors who gathered in the White House just before last midnight to hear the President broadcast his thanks to celebrants at 25,000 parties, were honor guests at seven capital balls. They ended their complex schedule at 2 a. m., at a $25 "gold plate" hotel breakfast which several members of the Roosevelt family attended.

John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, bent his six-feet-four to whisper in the ear of Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, owner of the Hope Diamond, as she took her place as hostess of a party of 26. Her guests included Secretary and Mrs. Woodring, Attorney General Murphy and Secretary Perkins.

Betsy Roosevelt, wife of the President's eldest son, James, was laughing with friends at a table where Bruce Cabot, movie actor, was a guest. Officials estimated that 200 persons ate green turtle soup and breast of pheasant at the breakfast.

Several thousand others danced at the seven balls, which were highlighted by visits from Mrs. Roosevelt and the actors. Twenty cars with police escorts whizzed the celebrities through the streets.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in red, with a white fox fur, made the best time around the circuit. Beginning late at 10:30 p. m., she attended seven dances, cut a birthday cake at the last one, and was back at the White House at 12:20 a. m., to greet guests after the broadcast, to which she listened attentively at her last stop.

In his brief talk, the President explained that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis last year received all the net proceeds of the birthday celebrations. He said half the receipts this year would go to the Foundation and the other half to the communities participating.

French Greet Roosevelt

TOULOUSE, France, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Municipal Council of this city sent to President Roosevelt today a telegram congratulating him on his birthday and asking him to call a world conference which would prepare the way for universal peace.

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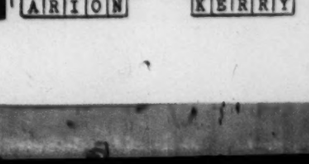

Chamberlain Asks Hitler for Peace Sign

(Continued from Page 1)

atmosphere was necessary for "a full settlement."

The British and French Governments are on record as willing to discuss colonies only in connection with a general European settlement.

Mr. Chamberlain also asserted that Britain was ready to contribute to a general reduction or limitation of armaments for European appeasement.

He answered Reichsführer Hitler with an assurance that Great Britain wanted friendship with Germany and declared Premier Benito Mussolini had promised him to "stand loyally" behind the British-Italian agreement.

The British-Italian agreement provided, among other things, for maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean, where lie parts of the French colonial empire to which Italians recently have laid claim.

Mr. Chamberlain told the reassembling House of Commons of his Jan. 11-14 visit to Rome and declared the Spanish civil war was the chief barrier between France and Italy. He said he saw no prospect of an agreement between them until the war ended.

Nothing in Spain for Italy?

The Prime Minister also said Premier Mussolini had told him he had nothing to ask of Spain after the war.

Addressing the House, which resumed sessions today after a five-week year-end recess, Mr. Chamberlain launched immediately into praise of Chancellor Hitler's speech to the Reichstag yesterday.

The Prime Minister publicly welcomed the pacific passages of Chancellor Hitler's speech during question hour in the House of Commons before opening of a debate on Spain and foreign policy generally.

Mr. Chamberlain said, however, that no negotiations between Britain and Germany were contemplated at this time.

Mr. Chamberlain was expected later to make a statement on his visit to Rome Jan. 11-14 and still later to speak in the formal foreign affairs debate.

He was replying to a question by opposition Laborite Arthur Henderson.

"I am glad to observe that discussions on various commercial matters have recently taken place between the representatives of industries in this country and in Germany," the Prime Minister added.

The Prime Minister rose to speak of his Rome visit Jan. 11-14. He said the welcomes extended to him and Lord Halifax were "striking in their sincerity.

"Though we are unable to report that we (Britain and Italy) were in agreement on all points, we did achieve our purpose, since when the conversations were over each side had a clearer insight into the other's standpoint.

"Signor Mussolini first and foremost made it clear that the policy of Italy was one of peace and that he would use his influence in favor of it if, at any time, the necessity arose."

"Italy," Mr. Chamberlain said, "desired peace from every point of view and not least for the general stability of Europe."

"Our hosts also made it clear that the Rome-Berlin axis was an essential point of Italian foreign policy.

"This did not imply that it was impossible for Italy to have the most friendly relations with Great Britain and with other powers when circumstances were favorable."

"We on our part," the Prime Minister declared, "made it equally plain that close co-operation between Great Britain and France was the basis of British policy.

"We made no concealment of our regret that Italy's relations with France should recently have deteriorated.

"The great barrier between France and Italy is the Spanish question, and until the civil war is over no negotiations between the two countries are likely to be productive."

Mr. Chamberlain said Premier Mussolini emphasized that when the Spanish conflict was over "Italy would have nothing to ask from Spain."

Italy's Stand Stressed

Premier Mussolini, he said, stressed that "Italy had no territorial ambitions as regards any portion of Spanish territory."

Mr. Chamberlain quoted Premier Mussolini as saying Italy intended to "stand loyally" by her obligations under the Anglo-Italian agreement.

He said Premier Mussolini "did not hesitate to express the view that belligerent rights should immediately be granted to General Franco but reiterated willingness to stand by the British nonintervention plan."

Turning to Czechoslovakia, the Prime Minister said Premier Mussolini indicated that "in principle he was prepared to accept the idea of a guarantee of the frontiers of Czechoslovakia against unprovoked aggression.

"We agreed to keep in touch with each other regarding the future development of the question of disarmament."

"Mussolini felt that the Jewish problem was an international one and could not be solved by any one state alone," Mr. Chamberlain said.

Speaking of his visit to the Vatican—on which he was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax—Mr. Chamberlain added:

"It was a privilege which neither of us will easily forget to hear from the lips of His Holiness the expressions of the admiration and affection which he entertained for Their Majesties and the peoples of the British Empire.

"We were deeply moved by the courage and humanity which animated his bearing and outlook."

Returning to the Spanish question the Prime Minister said that Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano in a talk with Lord Halifax "spontaneously reaffirmed the assurance already given to His Majesty's Government that Italy had no territorial ambitions as regards any portion of Spanish territory."

Limitation of Arms

"We had a useful discussion . . . from which it emerged that Mussolini favored an approach to the question by way of qualitative limitation in the first instance when conditions were more favorable for its discussion."

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked whether Premier Mussolini's willingness to abide by the nonintervention agreement meant that he would withdraw his troops from Spain "forthwith," since the Spanish Government had withdrawn all its foreign helpers.

Mr. Chamberlain replied, "It does not mean that. It means that if and when the British Plan which was adopted by the nonintervention committee comes into operation he will do his part."

When Mr. Bellenger asked whether complete agreement was reached "on any subject," the Prime Minister rejoined: "I have given a full account to the House."

After the Prime Minister finished his statement on his Rome visit, Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, rose to open debate on the Government's foreign policy.

Italian Ambassador Count Dino Grandi sat in the diplomatic gallery between the Belgian and Soviet Russian ambassadors.

"There is growing disturbance of mind" in Britain at the plight of Spanish Government refugees fleeing from General Franco's Catalan advance, Mr. Attlee said, concentrating his attention first on the Spanish war.

"There is also a growing appreciation of the vital importance of the Spanish trouble for the future of liberty and democracy" and the security of Britain and France, he added.

Assails Rome Visit

Replying to Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that Premier Mussolini spoke of his desire for peace, Mr. Attlee said the people of this country were more impressed "by the fact that Mussolini has been intervening for the last two and half years in war."

He said the only value in the Rome trip was "the showing that there was a feeling in Italy among the mass of the people" for better relations with Britain.

The political talks, he said, achieved nothing effective.

"The really vital matter of what is occurring now in Spain was not discussed," Mr. Attlee said.

Mr. Chamberlain rose again to prolonged cheering for a reply to Mr. Attlee.

He said Mr. Attlee had "confined himself to the topic of Spain, varied only by a few acid comments on the visit to Rome from which I have derived the impression that he is against it."

Conservative members laughed heartily.

Mr. Chamberlain said "no one can read accounts of the pitiful procession of Spanish refugees without feeling once more what a terrible thing war is.

"Everyone must have been touched by the accounts of help being given by the French to the refugees."

He said the British Government in addition to an initial gift of £20,000 to the International Committee for the Assistance of Child Refugees, had donated a further £20,000.

"When the need arises I have no doubt that we shall be ready to do more," he said.

Reply by Prime Minister

Replying to Mr. Atflee's criticism, the Prime Minister said "this is not the moment to change the British Government's policy of nonintervention in Spain.

"I do not consider that the situation in Spain is a menace to the peace of Europe," he said.

"But most emphatically I do consider that if we abandoned the policy of nonintervention and if intervention on any considerable scale took place in favor of the Spanish Government, the Spanish situation would be a menace.

"From the beginning the Government's view was that if the policy of intervention had been continued and increased, sooner or later it would be bound to lead to an extension of the conflict and it has been the Government's aim to prevent that expansion."

He continued:

"In Rome Signor Mussolini expressed the view that it was absurd to say that General Franco, who was in possession of three quarters of Spain, was a rebel.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that if the Government's policy is right, as I believe it to be right, it certainly is not now the moment to change it."

He said the Government was entitled to ask the Opposition what it would do about intervention in view of its complaints.

Mr. Attlee jumped up and shouted across the treasury box:

"I would restore to the Spanish Government their right to get arms as and where they can."

After stating Britain had appealed to General Franco to "exercise all possible humanity" in Catalonia, Mr. Chamberlain recalled that anticipations by some of a "terrible massacre" at the fall of Barcelona had not materialized.

The Prime Minister again stressed Signor Mussolini's assurances in Rome that Italy "had nothing to ask from Spain after the war is over."

To Laborite criticism of his policy, he countered:

"Our prestige abroad has never stood higher than it does today.

"There never was a time when our friendship was more eagerly desired by other countries.

"It is untrue that the policy of appeasement has failed. On the contrary, I claim that it is steadily succeeding."

In a further brief reference to Chancellor Hitler's speech last night he said:

"I do not think it was the speech of a man who is preparing to throw Europe into another crisis. There were many passages in the speech referring to the necessity of peace for Germany."

Exaggeration Charged

Mr. Chamberlain accused the opposition of exaggerating the "gloomy aspect of the affair still more by constantly depreciating our own efforts to rearm ourselves."

"It is a habit of mind and speech which leads to a great amount of unnecessary distress in the minds of people at home and may well lead to dangerous misunderstandings abroad.

"We are beginning now to see the results of our operations on all sides."

The Prime Minister paid marked tribute to Anglo-French co-operation.

"The Rome visit has strengthened friendship between this country and Italy without weakening our relations with France, which are closer and more intimate than they have ever been in our recollection and which are solidly based on mutual confidence," he said.

Belligerent rights had not been granted to General Franco, he said, because the Spanish civil war was complicated by intervention of other powers.

The Opposition, he added, in painting "a terrifying picture" of the threat to Anglo-French interests if Franco should win "appeared to rule out the fact that Britain has vast resources and to take no account of alliances and friendships which we have with other countries."

In what was interpreted by some as a reference to Chancellor Hitler's apparent willingness to negotiate colonial claims, the Premier said "it is necessary that confidence should be restored before we can enter on a full settlement.

"I do not think there is any question arising between nations, however serious, that cannot be settled by conversations and discussions, but it is no use embarking on discussions unless the atmosphere is favorable."

Britain, he guardedly remarked, would be read to contribute "if the time comes when it is possible to enter into arrangements, if not for disarmament, at least for the limitation of armaments."

Referring to Parliamentary Opposition mistrust of the word of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, the Premier said "Surely the worst way to insure that a man who has given his word will keep it is to tell him that you don't believe him and will base your actions on the assumption that he is not going to keep his word."

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The Voder Speaks

Wide World

A Mechanical Talker

Using for raw materials the buzzing and hissing sounds produced by two vacuum tubes the Voder, hailed as the first machine to produce speech, made its debut recently at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. By means of organ-like keys and a foot pedal, the operator mixed the sounds and controlled the shadings in the manner of the human voice. The electrical device exercised its "vocal cords," first by making the individual vowel sounds, then talking in monosyllables and finally speaking in complete sentences. It was developed as an exhibit of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Stanley S. A. Watkins operates the Voder while Robert R. Riez and Homer W. Dudley of the Bell company look on.

'Mississippi' Is Easy Word For the Machine That Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—With a "pardon my electrical accent," the Voder, believed to be the first machine in the world to use the raw materials of sound to mimic human speech, made its bow to a group of natural scientists gathered at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia recently. It was a preview of its official debut at the Bell Telephone Laboratories exhibits at the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs in the spring.

With her fingers on keys controlling the nature of the sounds produced, and her feet on pedals varying their pitch and intensity, Mrs. Helen Amelia Harper of Jamaica, L. I., made the Voder talk to the audience—and not only talk, but laugh, cry, scream, and imitate animals.

Its only difficulties resembled those of a baby. "R" was apt to sound more like "W," and the liquid "L" was just simply too much for it. Since all its sounds proceeded from two vacuum tubes and ordinary amplifying equipment—accustomed to hissing—it was perfectly at home with an "S" and it really shone in a rendition of the word "Mississippi."

The Voder has 23 different sounds. There are 10 white keys which turn on the vowels and three black ones which produce the consonants "K," "P" and "T." Under the left wrist is a key which changes the consonants to vowels. Pedals, knobs and additional keys care for the other sounds. Both male and female voices are provided for.

The name Voder is derived from the abbreviation of the common telephone business phrase, "voice operation demonstrator."

It takes just about as long, the natural scientists were told, to learn to talk on the Voder as it does for a baby to begin to speak coherently. The 24 girls who have been trained to operate the instruments at the expositions have spent well over a year in practice until now they can carry on conversations with one another.

The machine was built by Homer W. Dudley, R. R. Riesz and W. A. McNair of the Bell Laboratories. A technique for training operators was developed by S. S. A. Watkins.

The Plow Returns to Picardy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Among the wars and rumors of wars today it is refreshing that the Picardy Front, where the bulk of the English forces fought from 1914 to 1918, has at last been cleared of war débris and restored to the plow.

The often dangerous task of cleaning out the trench areas has absorbed the labor of thousands during the past 20 years, and is still continuing in the Somme, Aisne, and Champagne districts.

Immediately after the World War ended, millions of war refugees returned to their homes, most of which were in ruins. With the help of the Ministry of War they made a fresh start, and in eight years the main work of clearance had been carried through and villages and farms rebuilt. But work could not proceed so fast in certain parts, such as wooded areas and where the bombardments had been so fierce as to suggest that they would never be normal again.

The work was handed over to private firms which excavated tremendous quantities of metal in the form of bombs, hand-grenades, shells, barbed-wire, munitions, and weapons. Occasionally, whole munition depots have been found, buried deeply below the earth's surface. Most of these were situated in the English sectors of the line, and escaped the notice of the Germans during the spring offensive of 1918. On the Somme alone, more than 1,000,000 grenades and 10,000 tons of metal have been collected.

During the coming years more intensive searches are to be made on the Somme front. They will go down to a depth of four meters, and when this work is finished nothing more will be done since it is assumed that ammunition deeper than this cannot injure growing crops.

The men on the job are equipped with long poles with which they test the ground. As soon as the pole meets with any resistance, the area round is carefully examined for war débris. A whole new industry has resulted from these consequences of the wasteful years which is not only bringing profit to those employed in it, but also restoring to France the grain fields which once made the countryside in these districts so beautiful.

Trees From Japan to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Symbolic of the friendship between the "peoples" of Japan and the United States—a thing apart from war problems—a consignment of 552 cherry trees was received here recently from the citizens of the Nipponese naval base at Yokosuka.

The trees have been distributed to the Civic Center, San Diego's new $1,500,000 City-County edifice; the State College, Balboa Park, the Naval Training Station, Marine Base, Naval Air Station, and the schools of the City and the County.

Impressive ceremonies were held at the Civic Center during the planting of the 25 cherry trees at that point.

Speaking in behalf of his countrymen, Ichiro Ohta, Japanese Consul at Los Angeles, told a group of military, civic, and county officials at the tree-planting ceremony:

"I am very happy that our City has chosen to present to you good people of San Diego this symbol of Japan's highest ideal, for the act indicates the unfeigned friendship and high esteem our people hold for your country and you. I hope you will take good care of the trees; that they will grow and bloom and thus will not only adorn the ground on which they stand, but will become everlasting monuments of American-Japanese friendship."

Among those who responded to Mr. Ohta's address was Rear Admiral Sinclair Gannon, Commandant of the 11th Naval District, who said, in part: "These trees will give fragrance and beauty in keeping with the friendship of the two countries."

Others who spoke included Mayor Benbough, T. L. Richards, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; Major General Louis McC. Little, commanding the marine base; Colonel Robert E. Guthrie, in command at Fort Rosecrans; Major T. C. Mccauley, executive manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and other city and county officers.

Later at luncheon, friendship and good will were themes of the talks.

"The Japanese of San Diego are good citizens," declared Mayor Benbough. "Particularly do I wish to pay my compliments to the younger Japanese who are sponsoring projects that have to do with making better friendship."

Among the speakers was Sam Fujita, President of the Japanese American Citizens League, composed of the young Japanese-Americans. He outlined the growth and activities of the organization. As he recited the preamble of his group," I pledge to uphold and protect the Constitution of the United States," the audience responded with applause.

Hatry Free After 9 Years In Prison for 'Big Deals'

LONDON (AP)—Clarence Hatry, whose gigantic financial manipulations during the boom years of the twenties ended with a crash which shook the business world, was free Jan. 31 after serving nine years in prison. Officials disclosed he was released secretly last week and, with his wife, was living quietly in London.

Mr. Hatry was arrested in September, 1929, just before the great depression struck Wall Street and after losses of millions of pounds to his investors. He had liabilities of more than $143,000,000. He was sentenced to 14 years in January, 1930, but received time off for good behavior.

France Tightens Refugee Control By More Troops

PERPIGNAN, France, Jan. 31 (AP)—Additional motorized French troops arrived at the French-Spanish Frontier today, and newspapers reported they were the vanguard of large forces being sent to place the refugee-crowded area under strict military control.

The thousands of refugees, gathered at the Spanish side of the border seeking admission into France, were reported to be suffering severely from hunger and exposure.

In snow-capped mountains at Bourg-Madame French and Spanish Border guards sought a caravan of 600 refugees believed lost in an attempt to cross the frontier last night. Nothing had been heard from them since yesterday morning.

Refugees Reported Trapped

Searchers likewise were hunting 1,500 refugees reported trapped by snows in Tosas Pass.

Albert Sarraut, Interior Minister, and Marc Rucart, Health Minister, arrived on the scene from Paris.

A representative of the Spanish Ministry of Health bought all the clothing in Perpignan stores.

Some 1,000 deserters had crossed the mountains into France, but the success of Government precautions was demonstrated by the fact that hundreds of soldiers who had reached the frontier followed food trucks back into Catalonia and rejoined the ranks.

French authorities did their best with the help of troops to cut down the flow of refugees across the border and limit it to noncombatants.

At regular border posts—Cerbere, Le Perthus, and Bourg-Madame—about 5,000 women, children, elderly men and wounded were admitted to France yesterday.

The check in the flow, however, (about 50,000 had crossed into France previously) did not mean that the refugee flood was diminishing, but rather that control on both sides of the border had been tightened.

Senegalese troops on the French side stood guard with fixed bayonets over farmyards and buildings where able-bodied Spaniards who had crossed the border were concentrated.

Defense Strengthened

Meanwhile a combination of storms and strengthened Government defenses brought comparative stability to the front with the Insurgents attacking along a line from Arenys de Mar, Mediterranean town 56 miles south of the French Border, to Solsona, roughly 30 miles northwest of Barcelona and 45 miles south of the Frontier.

The Spanish Government at Figueras, principal seat of the Republican regime, was reported to be planning eventually to transport the nucleus of its Catalonian Army to Valencia. (Presumably this was considered a move to be made when and if the Insurgents rendered Catalonian defense lines untenable.)

Premier Juan Negrin and his ministers, now meeting several times a day, were said to have agreed that sufficient ships were available in Government ports to carry 20,000 men and their arms through the Insurgent blockade.

The Negrin Government was said to be encouraged by the return of thousands of fighting men from the French Frontier to the defense line for the Government's remaining one-fourth of Catalonia.

All the main units of the Catalonia Army were said to be in regular communication with each other and with general headquarters.

Loyalist Fleet Sails?

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 31 (AP)—Well-informed quarters today said that most of the Spanish Government fleet left its base at Cartagena, about 250 miles east of Gibraltar, for an undisclosed destination last night.

The arrest of a number of British subjects from Gibraltar was reported at La Linea, in Spanish Insurgent-held territory just across the border from Gibraltar.

It was believed the arrests were in reprisal for an anti-Insurgent demonstration staged Jan. 27 in front of the Burgos regime's agency in Gibraltar, where a party was in progress celebrating the fall of Barcelona.

Anti-Cardenas Speeches Banned

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Government of the Federal District undertook Jan. 31 to ban political speeches by groups opposed to President Cardenas—a consequence of an anti-Semitic demonstration last week and speeches by four political leaders now under arrest.

Raul Castellano, Chief of the Federal District, said that the speeches were from elements in "open opposition to the existing regime" and that they would be regarded as permissible under the right of free speech, if they did not also "pretend to alter public order in the city, provoking thus a feeling of alarm."

Meanwhile Chief of Police Federico Montes ordered the arrest of six additional persons—members of minor political parties—"for disturbing the peace" during the recent anti-Semitic demonstrations.

Police said the six ordered arrested were in hiding. They withheld their names. They were described as members of the "Gold Shirts" organization, which President Cardenas has outlawed.

American Odd Fellows To Receive Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Odd Fellows Home and Orphanage Association in the Bronx will open its doors to 150 German refugee children, it was voted here this week at a meeting of the Association.

Children between 6 and 14 years of age will be taken from Germany and brought to America, the cost to be be met by a subscription of all Odd Fellows' lodges, Karl Book, President of the association said. The movement is entirely nonsectarian, he added.

Canadian Honey Sets Record

Canada's honey crop was the largest on record in 1938, when production was approximately 34,000,000 pounds, a gain of 12,000,000 pounds, or 56 per cent, over 1937.

British Peace Plea to Hitler Indorsed by New York Bar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The New York State Bar Association today stands pledged to give active assistance to the forces of peace and democracy, following resolutions indorsing and adhering to the peace plan of 18 British leaders to Germany and condemning Nazi-Fascist policies adopted at the final session of its sixty-second annual convention here on Saturday.

Declaring that violations of liberty in one quarter of the world have reached a stage of persecution "without parallel in this history of civilized countries," the Association's anti-totalitarian resolution declares that American lawyers have a particular obligation to defend American liberties through support of American law.

The resolution stated that "as American citizens enjoying liberty under law, and as lawyers, familiar with the history of the long struggle to secure and preserve the rights of free men, knowing that the Magna Charta and the bill of rights are not self-executing and the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, we have watched, first with surprise and shock, and later with dismay and abhorrence, the ever-increasing violations of rights heretofore regarded as fundamental in all civilized countries.

Action Is Condemned

"This has been marked by arrests, incarcerations in prisons and concentration camps, seizures and confiscations not only without due process of law, but without even the pretense or shadow of law, for no crime or legal wrong, but solely on grounds of race, religious or political opinions," it continued, "such systematic wholesale persecution is without parallel in the history of countries.

"As members of the legal profession we feel an obligation is imposed upon us which is perhaps beyond that resting upon American citizens generally. This obligation is to be eternally vigilant that the persecution we have witnessed in some totalitarian states does not spread to our own democratic land, blessed as it is with a government established under a constitution in which the bill of rights is incorporated.

The resolution supporting the British peace move was inspired, the Resolutions Committee said, by the traditionally close association between the Association and Great Britain.

Asks Labor Law Changes

Frank J. Hogan, President of the American Bar Association, called for amendments to the National Labor Relations Act in the interest of "peace, stability, continuity, of employment and the observance of fair dealing."

Mr. Hogan said that to urge that one-sided provisions be left unchanged was not to defend the National Labor Relations Act, but to endanger it.

"One-sided remedies, one-sided tribunals for labor disputes, one-sided prohibitions which limit and outlaw what one group of men may do to defend their interests, but leave their opponents free to be as unfair and oppressive as they pleased, can have no lasting place in any American system of justice and fair play," he declared.

Burke Also Speaks

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, a frequent foe of Administration policies, called for a return to a federal pay-as-you-go financial policy and the abandonment of what he termed "revised bookkeeping methods which cannot be viewed otherwise than as a subterfuge to give legitimacy to policies which endanger the financial stability of our Government and constitute a serious menace to the profit system under which this country has prospered for a century and a half."

Since Senator Burke is held to occupy an influential position in the large bloc of conservative Democratic Senators, observers here viewed as significant his assertion that the American people should expect that this Congress will "move boldly along the line of correcting mistaken policies of government which have brought us into difficulties."

Chavez Named in WPA Trial

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 30 (AP)—The name of Dennis Chavez, New Mexico's Junior Senator, was injected today early in the mass trial of 35 persons charged with conspiracy against the Federal Government for political use of the WPA in the State.

Earl Bowdich, building superintendent at the University of New Mexico, testified for the Government that WPA workers on a University grounds project were told to "go home" the day after the Albuquerque city elections in April, 1938, marked by a political clash at the polls between Senator Chavez and Clyde Tingley, then Governor.

The jury heard the purported workings of a sub rosa political machine, functioning like a casting director's office within the WPA, sketched for it at the trial opening.

United States Attorney Everett Grantham, dubbed the "Tom Dewey of New Mexico," outlined the Government's case in his opening statement to show WPA workers had been moved about New Mexico's political stage like puppets.

The Government swore in 133 witnesses after dismissing charges against 10 of the original 45 defendants charged in the one blanket indictment with conspiring to defraud the Government through fraudulent use of the Works Progress Administration.

Among those dismissed were Joe Martinez, personal secretary to Senator Chavez, and W. R. Poor and E. A. Rose, fomer WPA Zone Supervisors. Five of those dismissed, including Rose and Poor, were immediately subpoenaed as Government witnesses.

Windsor Indicates Visit Still Far Off

LONDON (AP)—The Duke of Windsor indicated Jan. 31 he was not likely to return to England for at least six months.

Replying to an invitation to a rally next summer of the West Wales District of the British Legion, the former King wrote for himself and the Duchess:

"While we greatly appreciate the invitation, our plans for a visit to England are not sufficiently advanced to make it possible for us to accept."

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Mexicans Split By Cardenas' Bid To Refugee Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Expected arrival of more than 1,000 members of the International Brigade who recently left Loyalist Spain, has provoked a political controversy here. The wisdom of the Mexican Government in offering asylum to the group is being debated and public demonstrations have been held protesting the move.

Meanwhile, the Mexican Government stands firmly upon its reiterated position of co-operating with the Negrin Government and with all those who have fought for defense of the Spanish Republic.

Sympathizers with General Franco's cause recently held street demonstrations and marched before the National Palace demanding that the Brigade be turned back from Vera Cruz. Members were attacked as "international Bolsheviks" and "political agitators" who would add to Mexico's internal political friction and become a burden upon the State.

Called "Alien Adventurers"

Conservatives also pointed out that many Mexicans were waiting to be repatriated and that Mexico would benefit more from admission of its own nationals, than from "alien adventurers." The International Brigade is reported to include Czechs, Italians, Germans, Russians, Spaniards, and Mexicans.

Protests against their coming also have been made by the National Chamber of Commerce and leading newspapers have condemned editorially the admission of foreigners to Mexico.

President Cardenas answered critics by firmly stating the present move is merely a continuation of Mexico's policy of granting sanctuary to persecuted peoples who cannot return to their own nations because of political beliefs.

Defenders of Liberty

He further stated that members of the International Brigade were not undesirable aliens but men who would devote themselves to agriculture and industry and contribute to the national production. They are, he said, "workers whose belief in liberty has prevented them from returning to their homes."

He concluded with the statement that their advent in being attacked for political reasons which have nothing to do with their character nor their value to the Nation.

The President's stand has been supported by the Permanent Commission of the Congress which voted unanimously to uphold the move. Nevertheless, arrival of the refugees may cause internal friction for some months as the opposition group has made it clear it will oppose any move the volunteers may make to take a part in Mexico's internal affairs.

Hearings Are Ordered On 'Block Booking' Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee ordered Jan. 27 hearings on a bill designed to prohibit "blind selling" and "block booking" of motion pictures.

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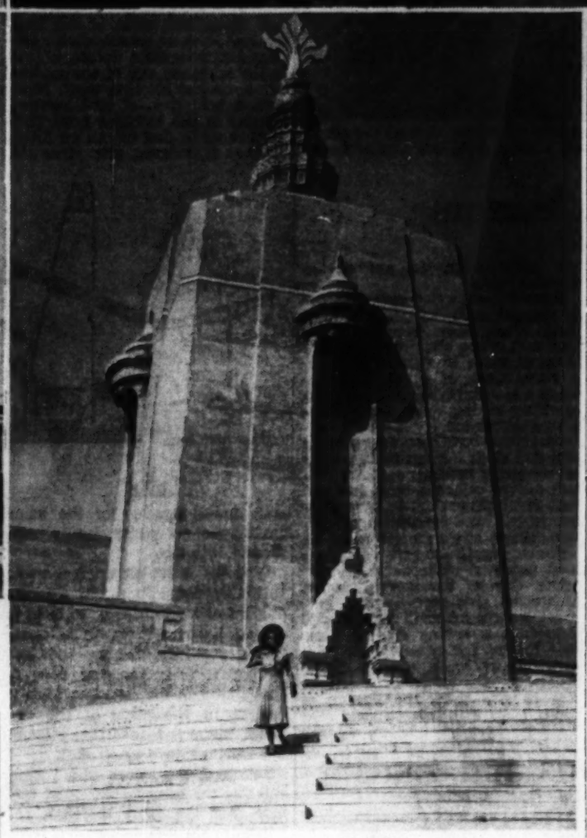
How Styles in Fair Buildings Have Changed

Golden Gate International Exposition; © Harris & Ewing

San Francisco, 1915

Above: The famous colonnade of the Palace of Fine Arts, the showpiece of the 1915 exposition in San Francisco. Below: A view of the Palace of Fine Arts recently restored.



San Francisco, 1939

Above: The Court of the Seven Seas at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. Below: The East Tower on the Exposition Grounds on Treasure Island.

Frankfurter May Hold Balance In High Court Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice, probably will cast the deciding vote in a Supreme Court reputedly divided evenly on two important cases upon which decisions have been long delayed—the Kansas City stockyards case and the Child Labor Amendment case.

Action of the Court Jan. 30 in ordering both cases to retrial on the day that the ninth Justice joined the Court showed the close division and uncertainty connected with the matters, which will set far-reaching precedents. Government officials in close touch with court procedure had no question that the Tribunal had decided it was best to start the cases all over again now that its membership was completed, and to give the new Justice a chance to take part in them.

From sources believed to be authentic, it was learned an actual deadlock may have existed within the eight-man membership of the Court in the Kansas City Stockyards Case, while a two- or three-way split complicated the question in the Child Labor case. In any event, the unusual procedure of ordering retrial for two big cases the same day, just as a new member joined the Court, left no doubt that Mr. Justice Frankfurter was arriving at a critical time, and that his opinion would have important and possibly decisive weight in the outcome.

The Kansas City Stockyards Case has been before the Supreme Court in one form or another for eight years, has brought 10,000 pages of oral transcript, cost the Government and packers hundreds of thousands of dollars, precipitated heated comment from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and caused a procedural revision of all independent Government agencies in handling quasi-judicial matters. Even so, the merits of the case still are undecided. Last April, the Court for the second time threw the case back to the lower courts on a procedural imperfection, over the objection of Mr. Justice Black, and without the participation of Mr. Justice Reed who has abstained from taking part because of his earlier connection with the Justice Department which is prosecuting the case.

The question now involved is whether some $586,000 collected from stockyard owners under the Packers and Stockyards Act and impounded after the earlier decision, must be returned. The latest phase of the case came before the Court for argument last fall, and now has been set for argument all over again with the arrival of Mr. Justice Frankfurter. Reargument will be heard Feb. 27, with prospect of final decision sometime this spring.

Reargument was also set for the Child Labor dispute—again for the benefit of the new Justice. Two cases are before the Court, one brought from Kansas and the other from Kentucky, both raising the question of the right of a state to ratify an Amendment to the Constitution after previously rejecting it. A second issue involved is whether the Amendment itself has lapsed because of the passage of time, since it was introduced in 1924. Still a third issue, in the Kansas case alone, is whether the Lieutenant Governor was entitled to break the tie by which Kansas ratified the Amendment.

Perhaps most important of all is the question whether the Supreme Court has the right to decide the matter at all until three fourths of the States have actually approved the Amendment. If it decides it now, is the Court giving that much-discussed thing an "advisory opinion"?

A three-way split is possible within the Court on this complicated issue, and again it is believed the Chief Justice has decided to hold the whole thing in abeyance until a full Court may decide the issue, in order, if possible, to get a clearer majority, or perhaps to break what is reputed to be an actual deadlock.

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U. S. Travel Bureau in Prospect As Bill Is Pressed in Congress

Tour-a-bouts

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Passage this year of the bill now before Congress proposing the establishment of a permanent governmental travel bureau is seen by Glenwood J. Sherrard of Boston, Secretary of the American Hotel Association.

Mr. Sherrard, who attended the conference held with Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, last week, saw no reason why the bill, which has been tabled on three previous occasions, should not pass Congress this session.

"The bill was held up before because the State Department, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of the Interior, could not reach a unified agreement. An agreement between all three departments now has been reached," Mr. Sherrard said.

The bill provides, upon its passage, that the Secretary of the Interior take immediate action in establishing a permanent travel bureau.

The new Bureau will give prospective travelers from other nations a central place where they may write for information. Other countries have offered such a service to Americans for many years. The Bureau will not sell tickets nor book passages, but will merely act as a clearing house for state tourist bureaus, chambers of commerce, steamship lines, railroads, and hotels.

* * *

Seaboard's new streamlined Silver Meteor has been acclaimed by the traveling public. Already the train, which is to be dedicated on Thursday at the New York Word's Fair grounds, is sold out for its first four trips from New York to Florida and the Mid-South. The Silver Meteor will serve central and both coasts of Florida with the fastest chair car trips ever made.

* * *

The League of Nations has been extended a formal invitation to hold its next session at Miami Beach. Frank Seiden, general manager of the Floridan Hotel, is willing to clear his hotel for the benefit of League members who would, he feels, be so favorably affected by the Florida sunshine that they would rapidly arrive at decisions that otherwise may have taken them years to formulate at Geneva.

* * *

Iraq, or Persia, has just completed an irrigation project which will eventually water the traditional site of the Garden of Eden, says E. Salaman, manager of the American Express Travel Service, who reports that the scheme controls the waters of the Tigris. The region between that river and the Euphrates is believed to have been the Garden.

* * *

Members of the American Association of Railway Advertising Agents elected George Savage as President at their recent annual meeting in Philadelphia. Mr. Savage, who is advertising manager of the Illinois Central, succeeds J. T. Van Campen, advertising manager of the Florida East Coast Railway.

* * *

Like next door neighbors in a great city, Havana and Florida have lived side by side for years, but have taken a long time to get thoroughly acquainted. Havana in the past has drawn most of its travelers from cruise ships and regular steamers; now winter visitors to Florida, according to the records of air lines and steamer services, are realizing more and more the attraction of visiting that Latin-American capital on their southern vacation.

* * *

With the Golden Gate International Exposition scheduled to open Feb. 18 on Treasure Island in San Francisco bay, finishing touches are being given the elaborate exhibit of Southern Pacific Lines. S. P.'s display, to be known as the "Round House," will be one of the largest railroad exhibits at the exposition. It will feature a model railroad system running through spectacular dioramas depicting Southern Pacific's four transcontinental routes. Grownups, please take note!

* * *

An extensive late spring cruise to North Africa, the Riviera, and wayports in the Mediterranean and Southwestern Europe, has been scheduled by the Holland-America liner Statendam in co-operation with the Frank Travel Company. The cruise leaves New York on April 18.

* * *

An unusual sight for visitors to Egypt is the Mokattam stone quarry where slabs of stone weighing several tons each are cut without the use of metal instruments. Employing the method used by architects of Egypt's pyramids, modern workmen insert small wooden pegs in holes cut in the stone. These are swollen with water until they split the stone along its grain in the shape desired.

Big Promotion Drive For Seminole Trail Under Way in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Particulars of an extensive and far-reaching promotional campaign in behalf of the Seminole Trail to further its rapidly growing traffic volume were outlined here by Sam T. Reid, Secretary and Treasurer of the sponsoring organization.

"The new program," Mr. Reid said, "calls for distribution of approximately a quarter of a million mapfolders and guide strip maps featuring both the original trail from Harrisburg, Pa., and Washington, D. C., at the North, on through to St. Petersburg, Fla., and the West coast of Florida, as well as "The Main Street of the South" section, which extends into New Orleans, via Spartanburg, Atlanta, and Montgomery, Ala."

"Another feature of the activity of the association will be the promotion of two good-will tours within the next 90 days. One of these parties will form at Charlotte and travel over the trail into St. Petersburg, Fla.

"The other good-will tour will form at Athens, Ga., and travel South over 'The Main Street of the South' into New Orleans, with stops in Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile and Biloxi."

Changing Styles in Fairs Depicted in San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Great contrasts are noted here between the types of architecture most popular for World's Fairs. A striking example is evidenced in the new construction going up on "Treasure Island," San Francisco Bay site of the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition, and the old Palace of Fine Arts, only remnant of the 1915 World's Fair.

Only pictures can tell the story accurately. The old Palace of Fine Arts, considered by many one of the most outstanding of World's Fair buildings erected anywhere, is of "Renaissance" design. Erected in 1915, in what is now known as the "Marina" district, this structure stands as the only reminder of one of the most "lavish, educational, spectacular, and successful" of world's fairs.

Visitors still come to sit beneath the tall colonnades to watch the stately swans coasting across the lily-padded pool in which the amber-shaded Palace shafts are reflected.

Now a Sports Center

Inside the Palace of Fine Arts, which once housed exhibitions of the Arts, is now lined with rows of tennis courts, badminton courts, and volleyball courts where hundreds of San Franciscans come to enjoy evening and week-end sports.

The building has remained one of the show spots of San Francisco with "rubber neck" busses circling it and megaphone wielders "barking" the wonders of the 1915 Exposition.

Then these "barkers" remind their passengers that the new 1939 Golden Gate Exposition on an island in the center of white-capped San Francisco Bay is to be "bigger, and better" than the 1915 Exposition.

When visitors go to "Treasure Island" or catch a glimpse of this mile-square man made island between Oakland and San Francisco, either from the ferries or the Bay Bridge, the first question usually asked is, "What type of architecture do you call this? Modern?"

"Modern Pacific"

George Creel, Federal Commissioner to the Exposition, in a moment of playfulness described the great flat surfaces and tall towers as "Modern Eucalyptus." Seriously, he says it should be termed "Modern Pacific."

At the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition Headquarters publicity officials went into a huddle and came up with the high sounding phrase, "Neo-Pacific."

Asked to explain they said, "the new type of architecture, which we feel sure will appeal to all visitors, embraces Mayan, Incan—American types—as well as Malayan and Cambodian. It is a 'New Pacific' type of architecture which we believe may influence large scale building in years to come."

But perhaps the most popular description of the new style comes from the landscape architects who call it "Modern Pacific Indian."

Here they are—the classifications. The so-called moderns find the new 1939 Fair buildings appeal to them. The more conservative hark back to the more ornate stateliness of the 1915 Palace of Fine Arts.

San Francisco bids the 20,000,000 visitors expected here in 1939 to come and make a choice of their own!

Mowing Down the Fireplug Made Gusherless by Carnegie Professor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31 (AP)—A college professor offered the world today a fireplug beautiful, a modernistic one-handed mail box, and a traffic signal that could be read even by the color blind.

Peter Muller-Munk, young instructor of industrial design at Carnegie Tech, who thinks public furniture "is not even colonial, it's ancient," set out to harmonize street-corner fixtures with the world-of-tomorrow theme.

Take this Muller-Munk fireplug, designed to please the eye as well as the fireman. The dome is designed on the bottom instead of top. The on-and-off valve is set in the base. The common hydrant has the valve at the top and a gusher results every time a motorist mows one down.

The mail box, in contrast to the ordinary olive one, has clean, simple lines and a predominately blue front. The lift slot into which letters are dropped by private persons is operated with one hand. Then when the mail man comes instead of holding his collection bag in one hand and dropping letters into it with the other, with the new box he hangs the bag on two little hooks and the letters pour out automatically when he unlocks the bottom.

The improved traffic signal features set-in lamps which, Professor Muller-Munk asserts, will be visible only to the motorist supposed to see them and not to those on the side streets, making it almost impossible to get a head start. To aid the slightly color blind drivers, the red light is set in a round frame, the green in a square front.

Low-Cost Tractor Speeded by Ford As Aid to Farmer

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—Henry Ford, who believes any lasting general prosperity is allied closely with the prosperity of the soil, hopes to see his dream of more intensive farm production brought a step nearer realization with the introduction of his low-cost tractor.

Mr. Ford has been working for more than a year getting the rough spots out of the initial model of the tractor. "It's about ready to go now," he said, and activity in plant offices bore this out. Everybody handling parts at the big Rouge plant on the Detroit outskirts has received instructions to keep materials and equipment intended for tractor construction moving without delay.

Price Not Announced

Mr. Ford has not announced a price for the new farm vehicle. He has made it clear, however, that so far as he is concerned a profit on the sale of the machine is a secondary consideration.

"I know what an acre of land can do; I know that any man with a farm of modest size can make a living from it," the auto manufacturer said. "More than that, however, I believe the greater use of tractors by farmers who normally could not afford their ownership will contribute to the lasting prosperity that can come only with the most intensive development of the soil."

Mr. Ford reiterated his views on the relationship between agriculture and industry, and said "there is entirely too much idle land that must be made productive."

No Overproduction

The pioneer of mass production does not believe there can be an overproduction of necessities if a "system of distribution that really distributes" is provided. "Overproduction is a fiction," he asserts. "We hear the term only in times of a profit-made scarcity."

Meanwhile the Ford factories, which have been operating on a five-day week while most major producers in the automotive industry have been on a four-day schedule, continue to turn out automobiles at the rate of more than 4,600 daily. Mr. Ford has declined to estimate the probable production of motorcars this year.

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Schools' Critic Puts Democracy's Case on Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Charging that much of our education does little more than "keep our children off the streets, help them to work together a little, and provide them with a regular schedule," Dr. Stuart Courtis of the Education Department of the University of Michigan, told the superintendents and principals of the Schoolmen's Association of Western Michigan in session here recently, that upon them, more than any other group, lays the responsibility for bringing forth a solidarity of American youth trained in the practice of co-operative democracy," if we are to preserve the liberties for which our forefathers fought."

Co-operation, Dr. Courtis says, may range from the "involuntary co-operation of a man and a banana peel" to the highest form in which a group operates with its leadership passing from one to another and in the complete unity of "all for one" and "one for all." That superior type of co-operation must be taught and practiced through the schools, the loyalties of youth for democracy must be stirred, and boys and girls must face the actual problems of their times with a realization of the vital position they hold toward their solution, he said.

Quoting from a survey of administrator and teacher opinion concerning the question of teaching in a truly democratic fashion, only 57 per cent of the administrators thought teachers would be willing, but 94 per cent of the teachers declared themselves so; 55 per cent of the administrators thought teachers didn't want to teach this way, yet 86 per cent of the teachers said they did. "When the superintendent sees himself the servant of the children and the teacher, co-operative democracy will be in operation in our schools," Dr. Courtis said.

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Antiques
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A Tuesday Page

The length of this dining room is doubled, in effect, by wide panels of mirror glass, ceiling high. These are set in one end wall, and reflect the view at the other end, where a broad window looks out over a lawn.

Extending Interiors With Mirrors

By Alice Funken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aurora, Ill.

Ever since experts began to say that there were undiscovered possibilities in what light and color could do for interiors, glass has been playing an increasingly important part in home decoration. Windows have become the center of interest in many rooms, and mirrors have been put in unfamiliar places to catch light and to suggest space and depth.

There is something spacious about wide strips of glass, whether found in mirrors or window panes; something that gets one away from "tight living and tight thinking." There has been a long aesthetic stride between the small opening that went by the name of window in former days and such a glassed-in end of a living room as may appear in almost any modern house. Likewise, there's a long advance from the inadequate squares of old-time mirrors and the sparkling surfaces that now play surprising tricks in home furnishing.

Many of the recent uses for mirrors are due to the genius of architects and interior decorators, who are always quick to see the possibilities in a material. However, any housekeeper intent on brightening dull interiors can utilize some of their ideas.

It is interesting to see what these new uses for mirrors have done in particular instances. There was a one-room apartment which had only a moderate amount of daylight. Provided with a mirror window sill and a mirror top for the table by a couch, the room caught bright patches of sky, making it seem alive and take on new interest.

The loveliness of a dining room in a country house was marred by dimness at one end, shut off from the sunny garden outlook by a jog in the wall. A mirror screen placed in this spot caught the reflection of the windows, and cheerfully lighted the dim corners.

Another room was dull and color-famished. Twin mirrors were placed to achieve symmetry in balanced wall spaces, but their real purpose was to reflect color. One caught the green and red of a geranium plant, the other a gay picture. This accentuated the color scheme without adding more items to an already crowded room.

A small room was greatly enlarged in appearance by installing a complete mirror wall. A mirror panel over a fireplace gave dignity and a sense of space in another instance. A panel back of a dinette group made a crowded niche look larger. A sparkling dining room had a table with a mirror top.

Casements have been drawn into a unit and given interest by the use of mirror strips between each window, and mirror valances. The dull look that fireplaces are apt to have when not in use, was forestalled by putting mirrror strips around them.

Powder rooms and bathrooms have been improved with mirror dressing tables. One of the most attractive bathrooms seen recently had mirrored squares for walls, set off with light blue plumbing fixtures, deep blue towels, and a chromium table with mirror stool. Powder rooms often have the entire walls of mirrors to give them the illusion of depth.

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Have You Odds and Ends In Your Cupboard?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What odds and ends in porcelain and pottery have you tucked away in your cupboard? Doubtless there are some which you have handled over every house-cleaning time, not caring much about them, but tucking them back, each year, because you have had them such a long time.

Why not bring out those odds and ends and look them over. They may hold tales more entertaining than those of the old Staffordshire. Tales of our own country, too.

In the early days of America there were many potteries, making red or gray ware. Records do not tell us enough about them. We know some were prosperous and others were short lived. Many potters were men of culture and education, taking a prominent and influential part in the life of the community. Workmen were artists in every sense of the word, turning out wares beautiful and enduring. It is pleasant to visualize the times when the kilns were burning, and when the potteries were regular visiting places.

Do you find a bit of Majolica in your odds and ends? Almost every family boasted a piece or two, and it is worth knowing about. Notice the lovely reds, greens, browns and yellows shading and flowing together like the colors in the western sky at sundown. Beside dishes for table use there were vases and all sorts of fancy shapes.

Recently I saw a most unusual vase. Standing out on each of two sides was a large rose. Flower petals and leaves were perfectly formed in lovely colors—an excellent piece of handicraft work. A popular Majolica shape was the leaf pickle dish. Many others were decorated with the leaf. To apply the decorations, colors were mixed with the glaze and applied usually with a brush.

Fine Majolica was made about 1880 at Phoenixville, Pa. by Griffin, Smith and Hill, so if you find the letters G. S. H. with the word Etruscan, you may feel assured you have good American Majolica. However much of this ware bears no mark.

Another desirable type you may be fortunate enough to possess is the slip-decorated. This has been called the most interesting of all early American. Slip is a clay batter, thin enough to slip through a quill or from a slip-cup. Hence the name. This slip formed raised decorations, some crude, some beautiful—mottoes, legends, people, animals, flowers. The tulip was so popular in Pennsylvania that it was often called tulip ware.

Marks on ware, and the absence of marks, make an interesting study. Certain ones give you a definite knowledge of the make and age, but an earlier dish of the same make is not marked at all. We know this to be true from experience. Then, there was a period following the Revolution when American wares were not marked, that they might be passed off as imports. Another interesting angle is that occasionally marks on a dish were not the names of the makers, but those of visitors at a pottery, allowed to inscribe their own names on wares in the making.

E. M. H.

Going somewher in the evening

Don formal attire for dinner at a swank restaurant, followed by the opera or a play—or slip out, just as you are, for an enjoyable evening at the movies. Whatever your amusement objective, you may find inspiration in advertisements of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Planned for Modern Living

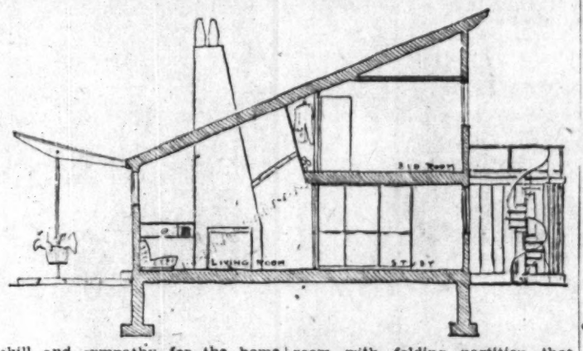
Last of Twelve Weekly Articles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The present article, concludes the series on houses of modern design by Peter and Stubbins, started Saturday, Nov. 12. After the second article, on Nov. 19, the remainder appeared on consecutive Tuesdays. A variety of sizes and arrangements have been shown—from the single bedroom plan to that printed today. As numerous inquiries about these have been addressed to this newspaper, we suggest that future letters be addressed to the architects—Peter and Stubbins, 1003 Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

In examining any one of these plans, it should be remembered that each is worked out to meet certain limited assumed requirements. Altogether, they provide examples of the flexible adaptability which the modern attitude shows in readily meeting whatever requirements the prospective owner may set.

A strong suggestion of the long, low roof lines we associate with old-time American farm houses, is seen in the approach side of the modern house we publish this week. However, a bold dash of contemporary manner in the entrance hood, may prepare us to find within an interior that is designed with vigor and skill and sympathy for the home routine of an active family with diverse interests.



Like the house shown last week, this is a country place, with a goodly amount of land about it, suitable to set off its overall length of about ninety feet. Presumably, the best outlook is from the side opposite that shown in the elevation. This is evident in the plans of the two floors, where it is seen that most of the windows face south east.

Following the course of a person entering the home in the usual way may give the most thorough acquaintance with its character. Once within, stairs to second floor are at one's left and a coat closet at right. Then on the same side come the chimney face and living room opening, with kitchen directly ahead.

This living room, 21 by 28 feet, must seem very homelike when furnished somewhat in the way indicated on the plan. Above the long seat in the fireplace corner is a high, wide window, seen at the elevation at right of the entrance door. The wall at this end continues to form the street side of a paved porch, fifteen feet by about thirty, closed at the end but open on one entire side. The oblique end-wall, with seats along it, is a hospitable detail. With a broad opening between living room and screened porch, the two may become practically one when thrown together during warm months. Little imagination is needed to picture the pleasures and freedom thus possible, with one's own acres stretching around.

It is the ceiling of this living room that seems most surprising within, for it follows the roof slant to make the room a half-story higher, and is continuous with the porch ceiling. Then, the acute angle above the second floor is made a right angle by the backs of the second floor closets, as seen in the cross-section sketch. If one cares for that sort of thing, the open framing of this ceiling may remind him of the attic bedroom in the old farm house where he has felt very snug under blankets, listening to rain on the roof.

One end of the living room has two settings, one for dining and one for a study; a glass screen and curtains, rather than a usual partition, separates them. This gives partial privacy when it is desired, and lets the whole area appear as one, for social gatherings.

The second floor of this house provides for more comforts than have appeared before in this series. A master bedroom has its dressing room and bath, and adequate closet space. The other end of the floor is shown with three bed rooms and a bath, although the same might be given to two, instead.

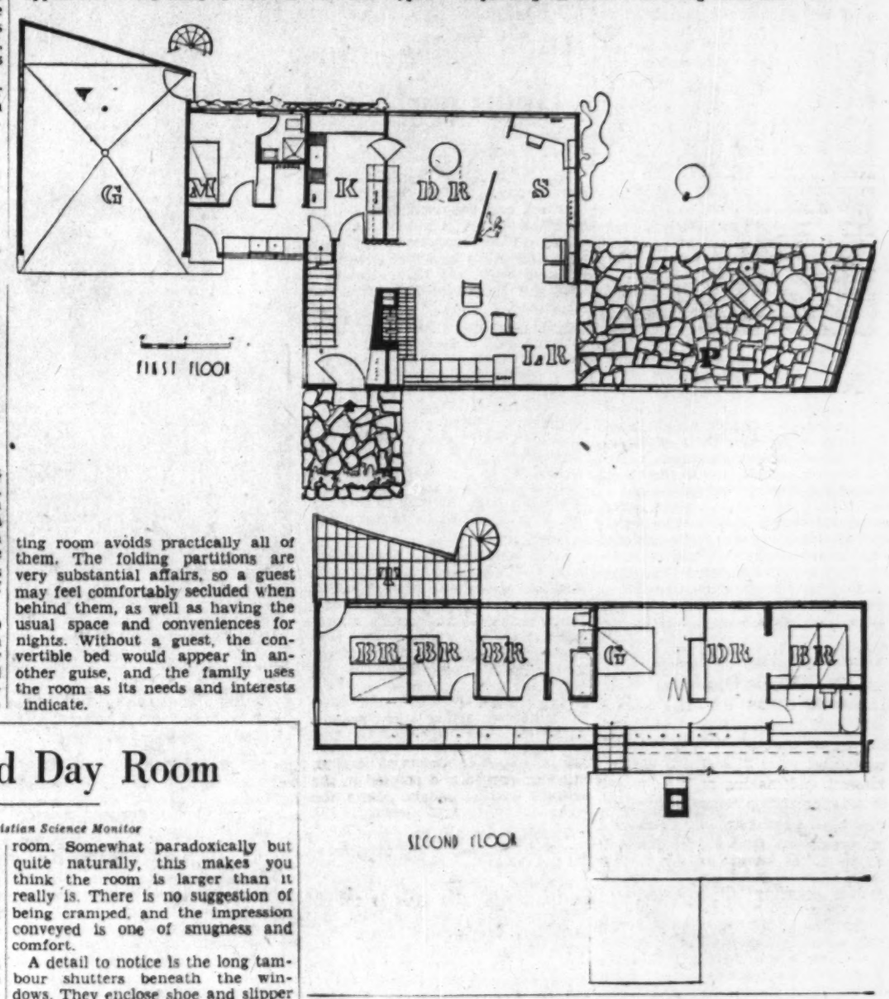
Or, with children in the household the whole wing could be given over to them, one section being a playroom. In this way, the juniors' and seniors' apartments would be distinct, if this were desired. If children were very young, their nurse would sleep near them. The terrace off the end room of this wing is formed by a part of the garage roof, from which a spiral stairway leads to the ground.

Near the middle of the second floor and at the head of the stairs is a room with folding partition that may be for the occasional guest, and at other times for sitting room or study. This planning carries to a logical development the common practice of having a sofa-bed in the living room. The prevalence of this custom is proven by assortments of such beds in all furniture stores.

Guests in a home are rarely so frequent that a host is justified in reserving at all times a room for them—and the living room sofa-bed does have its disadvantages, in numerous ways. This guest-study-sitting room avoids practically all of them. The folding partitions are very substantial affairs, so a guest may feel comfortably secluded when behind them, as well as having the usual space and conveniences for nights. Without a guest, the convertible bed would appear in another guise, and the family uses the room as its needs and interests indicate.

Peter and Stubbins, Boston, Architects.

The last of a series of twelve, this house is intended for a larger family than any of the others. Also, its appearance holds hints of colonial "salt box" types. It has a roof of a single slant, which rises to two stories on one side. Cost, between $8,000 and $11,000, depending on interior finishing materials.



A Night and Day Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In equipping almost any one room in the home except a bed-sitting room, it is advisable to bear in mind whether the interior will be used mainly in the daytime or after nightfall.

Obviously, a bedroom should look its best at night, and the example illustrated, which has been photographed in a Mayfair flat recently decorated by Gordon Russell, has been planned with this end in view. The resulting interior is distinctly original. The room is definitely small, but quite naturally, this makes you think the room is larger than it really is. There is no suggestion of being cramped, and the impression conveyed is one of snugness and comfort.

A detail to notice is the long tambour shutters beneath the windows. They enclose shoe and slipper cupboards, and continuous with this fitment, but recessed in the wall at right angles to the window, is a big dressing table with long drawers in the pedestals on either side. Toilet and furniture consists entirely of built-in fitments.

Designed and made by Gordon Russell Ltd.

To achieve an appearance that is pleasing both at day-time and night time, a bed-sitting room calls for special attention in its planning. This one has sycamore and walnut cabinets, tambour shutters below windows enclosing shelves for shoes and other things.

Except for the curtains and carpeting, the entire scheme is in figured timber and wallpaper veneer, the woods being weathered sycamore and walnut. With the curtains drawn and the lights switched on, one gets the impression of entering a large piece of furniture which contains a bed—an enormous cabinet lined with rich veneers, rather than a mirrors line the back and sides of the recess above the table and are illuminated with built-in electric fittings concealed in the soffit.

There are also a built-in wardrobe, a bed-divan, pedestal and book recess. The only piece of movable furniture is the dressing-table stool. The fitted carpet is chestnut, and the color scheme is completed by the curtains, which are in two shades of raisin red on cream.

Bedroom Suites In Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A lovely new combination of finishes was shown in a bedroom suite in the Merchandise Mart this summer. The beds, bureau, and chest were surfaced in shell-pink lacquer, while the tops of the same pieces were plain bleached mahogany. The effect was unusually pleasing for a girl's bedroom.

A further note of interest was in the slipper benches at the foot of the twin beds. The benches were upholstered in chintz with a pink flowering pattern, climbing about the neutral oyster background. This type of furniture is also available in a brick color, light blue, clay, suntan, and light green.

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Historical Society Winter Program

A series of five lectures has been announced as the winter program of the Marblehead Historical Society, to be held in the Lee Mansion, its headquarters, at 8 o'clock p. m.

On Jan. 19, Richard Tutt, President of the society, lectured on "The Indians and Their Landmarks in Marblehead." "Early American Clocks" is the subject of John E. Conlon of Boston, on Feb. 16. Eben F. Richardson of Lynn is listed for March 16, with an address on "Early Marblehead Dialect." For April 20, Frank Chouteau Brown's subject is "Old Houses in Eastern Massachusetts." May 11, Mrs. Earl F. Cook of Marblehead lectures on "The Boston Silversmiths." Non-members will be charged 50 cents for each lecture.

Seven Suggestions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Highlands, Mass.

Buying an old house is more than a commercial transaction. It's a matter of dreams and plans, the realization of castles in air which have been built through happy, wistful hours over a period of months and years. Probably in search for the home of your dreams you will burn much petrol, drive your faithful car over many enchanting roads, and see many places which thrill the imagination. Then, one memorable day, you will come upon the one place, which in most respects meets your specifications.

But in the flush of realization, one must not lose his head. Perhaps the experience of a family which has been through the many joys and some trials of the completed experience will be of some value.

First of all must be mentioned a fact which often confuses prospective buyers: that is, the distinction between fundamental weaknesses in an old house and superficial ones. It often happens that one has been neglected for many years, the windows broken, clapboards or shingles are hanging askew by single nails. The yard may be full of weeds and debris, gardens overrun with brambles, gates and fences broken. The house may look forlorn and sadly in need of paint; a few bricks may be blown off the chimney.

A Sound Frame Is Important

In spite of this picture, which may be distressing at first glance, the house may be structurally sound. Work and imagination, paint and carpentry, can substitute charm for forlornness. But sills, rafters, roof and floors are fundamental matters. These should be looked at very carefully. A handy man or woman can restore the superficial lacks. One who is interested can learn to paint and hang wall paper. This eliminates the labor charge. And, of course, one who buys an old house doesn't expect to charge for his own labor! One must expect to work twice as hard and put in double the hours that business or profession demands. But it requires an expert to replace sills and rafters.

The second point to keep in mind before one actually signs the deed, is the location. How does this fit in with your plans of using the new place? If you have the whole summer, and don't expect to use it very much in the early spring or through the fall, it is possible to go quite a distance from one's residence.

In general, the farther one goes from centers of population, the less expensive the real estate. This applies particularly to inland places, not so much to places along the shore. On some back roads in the country at a distance from towns, there are remarkable bargains ranging in price from a few hundreds to two or three thousand dollars.

The third essential point is to investigate the neighborhood. It adds greatly to the joy of country life to be among good neighbors. Contrary to what is written by careless or prejudiced writers, country people are not cold and reserved. They are friendly, kindly, and welcome city people who prove themselves to be real folks. They will answer your questions and help with your problems.

Preferably, a Spring

Next, check the water supply, for a reliable and pure one is essential. It may come from a well or spring. Be sure the supply is constant during the dry season, and have a sample analyzed for purity. It is much better to have a good water supply than some of the other things one might consider more essential. One can get along nicely, for example, without electricity, but good water in all seasons is vital for comfortable living.

Fifth, have the title to the place checked by a lawyer. The few dollars this may cost are well spent for the peace of mind which ensues from knowing that all legal details have had proper attention.

Sixth, if you are interested in gardening and want a woodland lot look to the soil. A good loam, darkish in color, means you can have flowers and vegetables; if you are a gardener at heart, you won't be satisfied without gardens. If you want forest land, usually a few acres of woods can be found on your "place of dreams" by a little searching.

It is amazing to the average city person that an area of woodland apparently adds little to the selling price of a country place. Yet it is a joy in autumn and winter to have a few acres in which to practice forestry, not to mention the thrill that comes from proving the logs for your own fireplace.

Finally, when you have at last found that place of which you have been dreaming, do not be in too great a rush to get everything done at once. Make your plans and then slowly and methodically put them into execution. Take time each day to enjoy country living at its best. Those who labor from dawn to dark miss much of the beauty of country life. An old house in the country is a complement to city living and offers much to those who love the things the country offers.

H. S. P.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

The University Classroom Goes in for Design

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Four of the 'Nationality' and One of the Historical Classrooms at the University of Pittsburgh. In the Tall Cathedral of Learning, the University's Educational Skyscraper, Some 17 of These Classrooms Finding Their Inspiration in the Designs of Other Nations, and Several American Period Rooms in the History Group Are Planned. Upper Row, Left—The German Room. Center—The Early American Room. Right—Portion of a Class Meeting in the Swedish Room. Lower Row, Left—Students Around the Seminar Table in the Russian Room. The Appliqué Depicts St. George and the Dragon, Symbolizing Youth Going Forth to Conquer Evil. Right—A Few Co-eds Studying in the Scottish Room.

Set of 'Nationality' and Period Classrooms at Pittsburgh

German, Russian, Scottish, Swedish, and Early American Rooms Are Something New in College Halls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Private schools in many parts of the United States have for some time realized the value of positive classroom environment in teaching; but most colleges have kept to the purely utilitarian classroom of bare walls and bleak rows of plain desk-chairs, having no atmosphere nor environment that gives hint of any special interest and making no bid for esthetic appreciation. Something rather new in college classrooms, therefore, is represented by the "nationality" rooms in the world's tallest educational building, the so-called "Cathedral of Learning" at the University of Pittsburgh.

The idea is that the classrooms as well as the professors shall provide the students with food for thought. Five such classrooms have been completed. They are the Swedish, Scottish, German, Russian, and Early American. Each depicts in design, decoration, and furnishings some idea of what is most valued by the people it represents. There is no necessary relation between the character of the room and the subjects taught in it; although naturally this relation is maintained where practical. The idea, rather, is essentially that youth, preparing for useful lives, shall see concrete evidence of other useful lives in other times and lands.

Crests of German' Universities

For example, there is the German Room, shown in the large illustration at the upper left, and designed by a Pittsburgh architect, Frank Linder. For his precedent, Mr. Linder chose early German renaissance style. Its paneled walls, with oak here and there for arabesques and pediments, are of walnut. Entrances are flanked columns carved with arabesques, and the pediments are surmounted with the carved crests of Germany's two oldest universities, Heidelberg and Leipsig. In the architrave, above the wall panels, are carved the names of noted German philosophers, poets, artists, and natural scientists. Crests of German cities are carved and painted in the ceiling's walnut panels. Above the professor's desk (not shown in the illustration), is carved in a wood panel, in German, these lines of the German poet Schiller: "Stern endeavor which no arduous task can shake, to the hidden font of truth attains."

Early American Room

The Early American room, a portion of which is shown in the upper center of the illustration, is an authentic reproduction of the New England home of about 1650, and is the first of the historical classrooms completed. The simplicity of these substantial Early American kitchen-living rooms is depicted in the century-old pine beams in the ceiling and over the fireplace, in the smooth pine boards of the cupboards and woodwork, and of the long table, benches, fireside settle, and individual chairs. The large fireplace, three feet six inches by nine feet, has an old-fashioned baking oven. The bricks are all old and handmade. Hanging from iron cranes are authentic seventeenth century cooking utensils and implements. The great beams used in the room were taken from old covered bridges and houses of New England. Floorboards are of aged pine. Windowpanes are diamond-shaped and of slightly cloudy glass.

The Swedish Room, barely glimpsed at the upper right of the illustration, is finished with brick walls covered with whitish plaster. A low ceiling is also whitewashed and is gaily painted in flowered peasant designs. A traditional fireplace, inspired by the Bollinas cottage in Skansen, Stockholm, gives the room a suggestion of the simple log house of Sweden. The mural paintings on the walls, seen in the illustration, are from a wall painting by Gustav Reuter, eighteenth century painter, and are similar to those preserved in the Nordiska Museet, in Stockholm.

Dr. Andrey Avinoff, a professor at the University and curator of the Carnegie Museum, himself a native of Russia, planned the decorative line and detail of the Russian Room. The blackboard is designed as a triptych, whose doors, when closed, show a grille of wood with velvet behind it. On the opposite wall, in a carved frame, hangs an appliqué embroidery of St. George and the Dragon, symbolic of youth's battle against evil. (See picture at lower left in the illustration.) This appliqué is made from pieces of cloth hundreds of years old brought from Russia. The central theme of the room was inspired by the Novgorod school of fifteenth and sixteenth century Russian painters. The plaster ceiling is ornamented in each corner with moulded flower designs symbolic of the four seasons. Carved oak woodwork, an ornate metal lamp, and wrought-iron grilles help to make this one of the richest rooms of the group.

Scottish Clans Represented

For its style the Scottish Room goes back to the seventeenth century. It was designed by Dr. Reginald Fairlee, of Edinburgh. The walls and ceiling of stippled plaster, antique white, are rich in moulded detail. A frieze around the room was adapted from a magnificent plaster frieze of Elcho Castle in Perthshire, Scotland, and incorporates the symbols of each of the Scottish clans whose representatives in the United States sponsored the room. The mantel, surmounted by a portrait of Robert Burns, is the section of this room shown in the lower right of the illustration.

Four other nationality classrooms are nearing completion. In all, there will be 17 of these rooms, and a number of additional rooms whose designs and furnishings find inspiration in the history and early days of western Pennsylvania. The nationality rooms, sponsored by the nationality groups in western Pennsylvania, have the advice of foreign artists and architects. Governments of the countries represented have contributed to the rooms. Many of the features—woodwork, furniture, grillwork, paintings, and appointments—were either made or designed in other lands.

Presenting the Subject Well

Skits, Panel Discussions, and Other PTA Methods

You and the PTA—9

By Karla V. Parker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The parent-teacher program when well developed is one of potent forces in the success of an organization; which, in turn, means the enthusiastic co-operation of parents and teachers regarding school matters, and a definite impact upon the attitudes of the whole community.

No program to be presented at a meeting or submitted as a plan of work (for "programs" include both) ought to be accepted by the executive committee of a group unless it has passed a test in the form of two questions. "What are the needs of association, our locality, our school, or perhaps even our state?" "Does this program fit those needs?" It is only through such careful analysis and subsequent action in accordance with the analysis, that any PTA program can be considered worth while when measured against the time and energy of the people who plan it.

Determining The Need

There are several ways of determining this need which, then, will determine the program. The association may, according to the 1938 "Parent-Teacher Manual" (published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers), decide upon those needs as the results of: (1) a study made by a committee; (2) a discussion by the association as a whole; (3) the use of facts compiled by specialists. Such information may be available from local, state, or national departments of health, education, social welfare, recreation, and safety; from the juvenile court; or from special studies which have been made."

After the initial decision as to the "need," and this cannot be overemphasized, then comes the means by which this need may be met through the activities of the organization.

If the need is largely one of education and attitude, it can be handled through the monthly meeting or through study groups. Often, however, the actual needs require a great deal of planning and action outside the regular monthly meeting.

Juvenile Court Procedure

A program presented late last fall at the Lake Orion (Mich.) PTA provides an example of an extremely effective monthly meeting which might supplement a great deal of educational community activity, possible pressure on the governing bodies, the development of recreational and occupational centers for children and youth with the prevention of juvenile delinquency as its "local need." This monthly meeting was in the form of a demonstration presented by Judge James Lynch of Juvenile Court in Pontiac, who brought his entire staff and re-enacted a typical case as it appeared before him. "The two-hundred and fifty parents present," the Michigan Parent-Teacher reports, "learned a lesson that they will long remember."

What are some of the methods used in making this monthly meeting, based on local needs, effective? One has just been mentioned, the demonstration. There probably is no easier or more effective way for an explanation of school theory than this particular one.

Beside the demonstration, there is the talk or lecture. Of course, no speaker should be asked to come unless he knows the year's theme, his relationship to it, and what has been covered by others. With so many excellent radio addresses available today, this form from the most expert of authorities can be presented by members of the local association afterward because of its impersonality. A book review on the subject makes a desirable variation of the lecture.

Group Participation

There is growing emphasis in parent-teacher associations on participation of the membership. Several types of presentation stimulate the thinking of the group and give opportunity for the audience to express itself. The "panel" is a discussion in which a number, four at the least, of experts on the subject talk it over informally under the guidance of a leader who is quick-thinking and tactful. The audience is given the chance to make any sort of comment or ask any question at the close. The symposium, too, uses several people, each expressing his viewpoint on the question. This type tends to make a more satisfying program than the panel because of the opportunity for preparation and of a well-organized presentation. Because of its formality, however, it is not so apt to call forth response from the group. The forum means one speaker, extremely well-informed, who can answer any question asked from the floor. Other types conducive to audience participation include the interview, the debate, and the question box.

Dramatizations, skits, motion pictures, and slides are being more and more used to create and hold interest.

Live PTA programs? Base them on living needs, and then endow them with purpose and originality in presentation.

A Tuesday series of 12 articles

Rain in the Desert—And the Flag as a Symbol

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker is one of the original Round Robins—you seven girls will go down in Round Table history with that distinction, won't you—and writes a long delightful letter, which we wish we had room for in its entirety. Here, however, is part of it.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

What with college and 14 pen friends I thought I was pretty busy, but the letter from Louisiana just intrigued me so I had to write to her. In the course of my correspondence I often bring up the subject of the Round Table and as a result, Ruth, in Alabama, and Zillah of Calgary, Alberta, have written. Zillah read a letter from Pikeville, Tenn. This young lady writes to Friedel in Switzerland, a mutual friend of mine and Zillah's. Pretty soon we will all be knowing one another!

Last year I had the loveliest experience and want to share it with you and with other Round Tablers. My pen friend in South Africa sent me the name and address of her other Los Angeles friend a year ago last September. Virginia and I have since become great friends.

On one cold, rainy morning last January we started out for the desert—the "we" was Virginia, her cousin, and I. It didn't seem possible that the sun could be shining anywhere. But I was told not to give up hope, as we were headed for desert—which naturally brings to mind sands, sunshine and blue skies. Although the weather tried to suggest dreariness, the trip proved to be anything but dull, as Virginia's cousin knows so much about Southern California; he could name each town, hill, and mountain range.

We drove through three southern California counties: Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. It was near Banning that the thrills of the day began. The town, in the San Gorgonia Pass, is flanked on either side by Mt. San Gorgonia and Mt. San Jacinto—both of the peaks tower more than 10,000 feet above the valley. Clouds, dark and rain-bearing, hovered over Banning, but a snow storm was quickly whitening Mt. San Gorgonia. East of Banning lies the desert, and from this typical winter scene we could look out on turquoise-blue skies, red sandstone cliffs, and sand. The contrast was breathtaking in its beauty.

I had wanted to see the desert in all its sunshining glory—but as my two friends were all excited about seeing rain in the desert for the first time in all their experience, I soon caught their enthusiasm and resolved then and there that I was going to enjoy the beauty that was here for me to see. We drove out to Palm Canyon, an interesting spot south of Palm Springs. Sand, sagebrush, cactus, and an especially interesting desert plant, the smoke trees, could be seen for miles. Adding color to the bleakness were dainty tiny red and yellow wild flowers that were blooming quite early in the season. To our right rose the sheer face of the San Jacinto Mountains; up in these mountain slopes at different locations, were clumps of tall palm trees.

From our car at the edge of the cliffs we saw a genuine desert oasis, a rushing stream from the mountains to the south and on either side of this stream, which becomes a roaring river during the heavy rains of February, were tall, slender palm trees. We hiked down into the Canyon, and then proceeded to explore. It was raining quite hard, and such fun to stand under the trees and hear the rain come pattering down on enormous leaves. Virginia and her cousin had been here many times but this was their first experience in the rain. After exploring both sides of the stream we hiked back to our car, and enjoyed our picnic inside the cozy auto. We had many more experiences that day, in fact we drove out into the sunshine, but that will be for another time.

(Miss) L. R.

* * *

"Sweet Land of Liberty"

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

On my way to and from work the path often leads by our post office. Before this building is a flagstaff from which waves the flag of our nation. It is with a heart full of gratitude that I view this emblem of our homeland, our greatness, our progress. This is the flag which means to us, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Please don't think that I love only my own country. I believe that if one truly loves well his own country about which much is known, it is natural to become international in loving. Our power to love increases with use.

May our Round Table continue to grow. Every Thursday is "treasure day" for me, for our Tuesday Monitor arrives on that day, and I can hardly wait to open it and enjoy the letters from all our friends. Isn't it grand to have no boundaries on these friendships?

(Miss) J. M. C.

* * *

At a meeting which your Chairman attended the other night, a singer sang for us as her last of a group of songs, the four verses of "America," which as you of the British Empire know, is set to the tune of "God Save the King"—another beautiful link between the two great English-speaking peoples. During February, the month of two significant American anniversaries, those of Washington and Lincoln, perhaps you Round Tablers who are Americans will get out your old schoolbooks or song books, and reread those four verses. Read them aloud, slowly, thinking of the meaning. I think you will be glad you have done so.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Reuben's Finger-Painting

(A Correction)

Back in Oct. 22, 1938, we published an article entitled "Aboriginal Child Artists, Who Draw What They See." With this article, which told of the remarkable art ability noted by Frances Derham in some of the children of aboriginal peoples of the center of Australia, we incorrectly credited to Miss Derham a finger-painting done by Reuben. This finger-painting of native birds was entirely Reuben's own work, and we wish here to correct our former statement.—Editor.

Budgets Provide Drill In Arithmetic

Insufficient motivation, Miss B decided, was why many of her pupils were so slow and inaccurate at using the four fundamental processes of arithmetic. "Bring to class," she told them, "all the advertisements you can find of foods and food prices."

"Why?" they asked in much curiosity.

"Each of you is going to figure out for himself a make-believe food budget for next week," she explained.

The idea delighted them. The amount of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division involved in dealing with fractions of pounds of sugar and dozens of oranges was amazing. And it was done eagerly. Much practical knowledge of liquid measure was gained, too.

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The Home Forum

Folk-Song Rehearsal

I HAVE noticed that the Irish who visit the United States are usually enthusiastic about Negro Spirituals. They hear in them an emotional richness and an exuberance of spirit akin to their own national temperament. So, when the play "Shadow and Substance" brought the Irish actress, Miss Sara Allgood, to Boston, I spoke to her about the American Folk Singers. Would she like to hear them? I asked. *Would* she! "The only afternoon concert they are giving this week is on Wednesday, and you have a matinée then. But they are rehearsing Tuesday morning. Could you—?"

"I could and I will," Miss Allgood replied. "I'll get up any morning in the week to hear Spirituals."

♪ ♪ ♪

THERE ARE as many versions of the Spirituals as there are singing groups. In a measure, each band of singers is its own composer and lyricist: that is to say, each group stamps its individuality, its own style on the tune, text, harmony, tempo, and rhythm of these communal songs. Often the singing of Negro Spiritual singers is monotonous. The male quartets, in particular, too often adopt a slow dragging tempo for the secular as well as the religious songs, with a heavy hymn-like chord monotony of statement and an addiction to such mannerisms as the inevitable pianissimo final chord which makes every song sound like every other. The group we were to hear is one of mixed voices, eight women and nine men. Varied arrangements; close and dispersed harmonies; full recognition that songs of solemnity like "My Lord, What a Morning" require one beat and manner, joyous jubilees like "Go, Tell it on de Mountain," another; contrasts of full sonority with hummed chords of purest pianissimo; moving voices, each section with its own individual melodic interest—all make the singing of this group an exciting and exhilarating thing to hear. Some critics might well complain that the singing of these groups in the large cities of the North is not as traditional as that of the quartets of the Deep South. I would agree at once to that. But, to my mind, what is lost in racial tradition and tang is compensated for by greater variety of range and tonal color, and by general musical effectiveness.

♪ ♪ ♪

WHEN MISS ALLGOOD and I entered the large sunny rehearsal room, the chorus was singing a grand rolling gospel hymn, "I Am Satisfied With Jesus in My Heart." We sat down to listen. "Every Time I Hear the Spirit" and then "Plenty Good Room" followed. Conductor and singers do the fiery exultation in these songs splendid justice. Rapid jubilant rhythm, superb accent, voices of rousing timbre contract the heart with delight, charge the blood with elation and joy. So sung, the Spirituals pull us out of ourselves, give us a sense of power, well-being, and union with something larger than the human self. I want to sing. I do sing. Miss Allgood was enchanted, murmuring: "Marvelous, wonderful!" at the conclusion of each number.

Song followed song in rapid succession. In "Witness fo' Ma Lawd" we heard that "Methuselah was de oldes' man," Samson "de strongest." Jubilees like "Good News" succeeded work songs like "Po' Ol' Laz'rus." In "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel" the Negro folk imagination has made a simpler marvel out of the complicated image which absorbed Blake; but what the image loses in subtlety it gains, harmonically voiced, in emotional directness and force. In "Steal Away" the voices floated through dissonances, prepared and unprepared, to resolution, like a Palestrina choir. The chorus is remarkably flexible. It can sound like the plucked strings of a symphony orchestra's string choir, strike like a drum beat, accelerate and swell in a measure or two from the pianissimo of a whisper to the thunder of final cadential chords, glide with full sonority into the supertonic dominant seventh chords which are the harmonic center of interest of so many of these songs.

♪ ♪ ♪

"NOW LET ME FLY" is a jubilee, and in the voices of the singers it's a thing of gleam and glory. The rehearsal room was still echoing with its final harmonies when Miss Allgood, eager, as most of us are, to relate all experience to self, turned to one of the altos who sings a solo verse in it. Miss Allgood said that years ago, in Dublin, her father used to sing her a song like the verse the alto had sung. Then in a clear fresh voice she sang the verse:

I have a father in the promised land;
I have a father in the promised land.
When my father calls me, I must go
To meet him in the promised land.

To her excitement and delight, one of the baritones finished the song for her. He said his grandmother used to sing it to him. Miss Allgood was surprised to learn it was a Spiritual, couldn't understand how or where her father had acquired it.

Later I thought of the explanation. "I Have a Mother in the Promised Land" is one of the old white camp-meeting songs. Such camp-meeting songs and gospel hymns served as starting-points for some of the Negro Spirituals. As some one has well said, all art is collaboration. The revival song which Miss Allgood's father used to sing to her crossed over into the Negro Spirituals where its text became a familiar motif.

♪ ♪ ♪

AFTER THE LAST number, "Ride on, King Jesus," Miss Allgood, tingling with its triple fortissimo climax, stood up in her smart fur cape and made Mr. Johnson and his singers a little speech. She told them that they were the best choir she had ever heard, that she had enjoyed nothing so much as their singing for a long time. Of course, there and then, I should have asked her to sing. It would have been a fitting thing for her to have sung an old Irish air for these singers of the finest of American folk-songs. There she stood, representative of a nation that has made a folk-music which is the wonder of the world, before members of a race which has created a no less beautiful folk-song. But I muffed the occasion. Now I expiate that lost opportunity in regret for a pleasure lost to the American Folk Singers and to me.

HORACE REYNOLDS

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA GRANDE DANSEUSE": *A Bronze by Edgar Degas*

EDGAR DEGAS managed to tell a great deal about French people in his skillful drawings and paintings. Conscientious, adroit, and logical as a painter and draftsman, he was also a commentator. In his portraits of ballerinas, laundresses, and milliners was a shrewd and observant delineation of the working woman of his generation. He was one of the first painters to abandon conventional themes and routine postures; to ignore the prettiness and elegance and grandeur which was expected of his artistic forebears. He was defiant, individual, free, and he did his share in widening the horizon of modern art.

This statue sheds further light upon Edgar Degas. It is bronze and portrays a ballerina, fourteen years old. Seventy-two such wax and clay models were discovered in his studio after his passing. They have since been cast in bronze.

Degas did not pretend to be a sculptor, nor did he mean to offer these statuettes as works of art. They were his tools, his preparatory studies for the varied ballerinas known to us in his pictures. Degas was attentive to all details of pose, pattern, movement, and he apparently sought to achieve greater accuracy by making these preliminary studies. Here is one answer to those harsh critics who looked upon the modern French artist as superficial.

D. A.

Muted Sea

WE REACHED the edge of silver where the sea
Swept past the reefs to reach that golden strand,
And music swept again across the sand.
A tide bell sounded and there seemed to be
A rush of wings about us, past the hulls,
Swiftly as light tipped with the light they came,
That white and swift flotilla of the gulls,
Half snow and half the burning song of flame.

Under the sun they floated there serene,
Seeming to take the sea's eternal motion
With them in passing, till the very ocean
Was still about us, silver turned to green,
And green to opal as from the great sky
The quiet music of the gulls went by.

HAROLD VINAL

"The Lord hath done great things for them"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE boy once ingenuously asked his Sunday school teacher, "What does God do all day?" The query was not irreverent, for the child naturally reasoned that the living God must express some form of activity. But the youthful questioner obviously was not free from the false concept of God as a magnified corporeal being.

This erroneous concept of Deity is replaced in Christian Science by the recognition of Him as all-pervading Spirit, Mind, Soul, Truth, Life, Love, Principle, infinitely good, holding man perfect in His own likeness, ineffably loving, always blessing, guiding, and guarding His children; forever expressing limitless intelligence in His perfect ideas, His own boundless creation.

Christian Science teaches, and enables us to demonstrate, the truth that God's work is finished. He has done all things well, and there is nothing which He has left undone; for, as the Bible declares (Genesis 1:27), "God created man in his own image." Thus man can know no Life but that which is abundant, complete, eternal, can express no other nature than the loveliness of God's nature, can have no other than the richest spiritual inheritance, as the reflection of perfect God. Thus God's man is beloved, replete, wholly spiritual.

In order to prove this eternal verity in Christian Science, it is necessary to hold to the spiritual fact that there is none other than the perfect man. Christ Jesus declared (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

Then we may inquire: What of the material opposite of spiritual man, called a mortal? What of the millions of human beings to whom the unreal seems the real, who accept the erroneous concept of man, conceived by a mortal mind, as an image of its own finiteness? Can God do anything for them? Yes, indeed. All mistakes can be corrected. Certainly that which is unreal cannot be saved, but by giving heed to the scientific fact that man is the spiritual reflection of Love, we can be saved from believing what is not true. Christian Science enables us to do this through the true understanding of God and man.

The Scriptures are replete with illustrations of the power of God to cast out fear, to free human thought from slavery to the body, to deliver men from the depths of sin, sickness, death, and every earthly want or woe. The following statements indicate the ever-availability of divine help: "Perfect love casteth out fear" (I John 4:18); "He sent his word, and healed them, and delivered them from their destructions" (Psalms 107:20).

Truly those who have turned to Christian Science, honestly assimilated its teachings, and consistently applied the rules set forth in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, can say with the Psalmist (Psalms 126:2), "The Lord hath done great things for them." They will recall with joy and gratitude how, in their mental darkness, when all seemed lost, a guiding star in the form of Christian Science appeared, and turned their thoughts to God as ever-present Love. They will remember how, through the study and demonstration of the truth revealed in these Love-inspired books, the understanding of God grew, His allness was discerned, and there came the realization that evil is unreal and has no power over man, the spiritual likeness of God.

Following this glorious revelation, perhaps almost unnoticed, came a physical, mental, or moral healing, in proof that their deliverer was indeed the Word of God. But this is not all. God will do more than heal the sick. For the spiritual understanding of Him and obedience to His law awaken us to the fact that the true likeness of Love is, was, and ever will be our own real selfhood, the divine reflection of God. This was the exalted purpose and crowning achievement of the glorious healing ministry of Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health, p. 26): "Divine Truth, Life, and Love gave Jesus authority over sin, sickness, and death. His mission was to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Musicale

THERE was a secret tinkling by the darkened
and empty path, although no wind had blown,
a subtle query we surprised with silence:
interrogation had a sequin tone

as hidden grace-notes intimately holding
a tiny crystal carnival of sound.
We paused to hear, we leaned awhile to fathom
the miniature of music we had found.

It was as though the snow had fallen singing
but was not snow. It was the hedges clad
in dew that crinkled as it froze to give them
the only winter melody they had.

ANN LEHMANN

"L'Éternel a accompli pour eux de grandes choses!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'ÉCOLE du dimanche, un petit garçon posa à sa monitrice cette question ingénue: "Qu'est-ce que Dieu fait toute la journée?" Il n'y avait là aucune intention irrespectueuse; au contraire, par un raisonnement bien naturel, l'élève s'était rendu compte que le Dieu vivant doit exprimer l'activité sous une forme ou sous une autre. Mais évidemment sa mentalité juvénile n'avait pas tout à fait renoncé au faux concept de Dieu en tant qu'être corporel amplifié.

En Science Chrétienne, ce fallacieux concept de la Divinité fait place à la connaissance de Dieu comme Esprit universel, Entendement, Ame, Vérité, Vie, Amour, Principe infiniment bon, maintenant la perfection de l'homme créé à Sa propre ressemblance; Celui dont la tendresse est ineffable, qui ne cesse de bénir Ses enfants, de les guider et de les protéger; Celui dont l'intelligence illimitée s'exprime dans Ses idées parfaites, dans Sa création sans limites.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne et nous permet de démontrer cette vérité biblique: l'œuvre de Dieu est accomplie. Il a tout bien fait et n'a rien omis; comme le déclare la Bible (Genèse 1:27): "Dieu créa l'homme à son image." Ainsi l'homme ne peut connaître d'autre Vie que celle qui est abondante, complète, éternelle; il ne saurait exprimer d'autre nature que l'aimable et noble nature de Dieu; il ne peut avoir d'autre héritage que les plus riches bénédictions spirituelles, car il reflète le Dieu parfait. L'homme de Dieu est donc le bien-aimé du Père; il a toutes choses en abondance, il est entièrement spirituel.

Si l'on veut prouver en Science Chrétienne cette éternelle vérité, il faut s'attacher au fait spirituel qu'il n'y a point d'autre homme que l'homme parfait. Jésus le Christ a déclaré (Jean 5:19): "Le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même; il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père; car tout ce que le Père fait, le Fils aussi le fait pareillement."

Ici nous nous demanderons peut-être: Que devient dans ce cas ce qu'on nomme un mortel, c'est-à-dire l'opposé matériel de l'homme spirituel? Que deviennent les millions d'êtres humains pour qui l'irréel semble réel, ceux qui acceptent la notion erronée de l'homme conçu par un entendement mortel lui attribuant sa propre nature finie? Dieu peut-Il leur venir en aide? Oui certes. Toutes les fautes peuvent se corriger. Sans doute il est impossible de sauver ce qui est irréel; mais si nous nous attachons au fait scientifique que l'homme est la réflexion spirituelle de l'Amour, nous pouvons être sauvés de la croyance à ce qui n'est pas vrai. La Science Chrétienne nous permet d'atteindre ce but, grâce à la véritable compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme.

Par maints exemples, les Écritures illustrent la puissance de Dieu qui peut chasser la crainte, affranchir la pensée humaine de l'esclavage imposé par le corps, arracher les hommes aux abîmes du péché, de la maladie, de la mort, de toutes les misères terrestres. Voici deux versets bibliques indiquant la constante accessibilité de l'aide divine: "L'amour parfait bannit la crainte" (I Jean 4:18); "Il envoya sa parole et les guérit, il les fit échapper à la fosse" (Psaume 107:20).

Ceux qui se sont tournés vers la Science Chrétienne, ceux qui d'un cœur sincère en adoptent les enseignements et appliquent d'une manière conséquente les règles exposées dans la Bible et dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy — ceux-là peuvent en vérité dire avec le Psalmiste: "L'Éternel a accompli pour eux de grandes choses!" (Psaume 126:2). Avec joie et reconnaissance, ils se souviendront qu'errant dans les ténèbres mentales, alors que tout semblait perdu, ils virent apparaître une étoile conductrice — la Science Chrétienne — qui dirigea leurs pensées vers Dieu, vers l'Amour à jamais présent. Ils se rappelleront que par l'étude et la démonstration de la vérité révélée dans ces livres où se fait sentir l'inspiration de l'Amour, leur compréhension de Dieu s'est accrue; discernant Sa totalité, ils se sont rendu compte que le mal est irréel et n'a aucun pouvoir sur l'homme, ressemblance spirituelle de Dieu.

A la suite de cette glorieuse révélation, maints disciples ont eu quelque guérison physique, mentale ou morale à laquelle peut-être ils ne songeaient pas: c'était la preuve que leur libérateur était vraiment la Parole de Dieu. Mais ce n'est pas tout. Dieu fera plus que de guérir les malades. Comprendre spirituellement Sa nature, obéir à Sa loi, nous éveille au fait que la vraie ressemblance de l'Amour est, était et sera toujours notre individualité réelle, la divine réflexion de Dieu. Ce fut là le noble idéal dont la réalisation couronna le glorieux et bienfaisant ministère du Christ Jésus. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 26): "La Vérité, la Vie, l'Amour divins donnaient à Jésus l'empire sur le péché, la maladie et la mort. Sa mission était de révéler la Science de l'être céleste, de prouver ce qu'est Dieu et ce qu'Il fait pour l'homme."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Monticello Explains Thomas Jefferson

THENCE we drove to Jefferson's baronial home in what in his time was the wilderness. . . . To reach Monticello we crossed the Blue Ridge, and went through Charlottesville, where stands the University of Virginia which Jefferson founded. It is so near his home that from the windows through a telescope he watched its columns rise. Beside them is an undulating brick wall so designed by him that, although only of a single brick's thickness, it still stands.

This, I think, was the most variously gifted man that America has produced, and the one who got most out of life, for the play instinct was strong in him. That impression, which I did not derive from his political career, began to form when I read his comprehensive and fascinating *Notes on Virginia*, and the narratives of French travelers who were his guests. It took definite shape when I visited Monticello. . . .

Did ever philosopher, playboy, or politician — or all three in one — have such a home before? From an elevation six hundred feet in air, the eye sweeps the horizon, westward to blue mountain barriers, eastward over the Piedmont even unto tidewater, or so it seemed. The hill is a vast reviewing stand before which all Virginia passes in parade—all Virginia, and still more. I thought of Whitman's line, "I hear America singing." Jefferson might well have intoned it.

This home of his, a domed pavilion in the Italian style, four stories high, with two columned porticoes, proclaims a myriad-gifted proprietor. It had a library of such dimensions that the government bought it to replace the Congressional Library, destroyed when the British burned Washington. It entertained as many as fifty guests of a night, masters and slaves, not all of them invited. There were deer in an enclosure, and according to one visitor, wolves tamed by Jefferson in another. The interior of the mansion presents the contrivances, so ingenious as to be diverting, of a spacious and whimsical intellect at play. These include a weathervane so devised that Jefferson could tell the direction of the wind without going out in the rain and cold; . . . a revolving table top; another table with hollow legs through which the top could be raised, lowered, or tilted, to accommodate either the standing or sitting posture; a bed that was a partition between two rooms and could be lifted by a pulley to throw them into one; a double-faced clock that was wound from a sort of folding-bed ladder; large paintings on a study wall concealing niches in which armed guards were stationed when their master was in danger.

That the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence and Virginia's Statute of Religious Freedom, and in the Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the borders of his country, should also have written an intimate and luminous report on the Old West, and played the violin very well, and brought mulberry trees and silk culture to his country, and propagated the Southern style of colonial architecture, is scarcely to be understood without going to Monticello. Now it seems natural enough to me.—From "Bubbling Waters," by CLARK B. FIRESTONE. (New York: McBride.)

On Desiring to Speak Correctly

THE DESIRE to speak his native language correctly lies in the heart of each of us, often hidden, often dormant, but responsive, if only feebly, when the proper chord is struck. . . .

Nor can I sympathize with the notion more or less prevalent that, after all, this so-called proletarian speech is merely another way of expressing thought, as good, or almost as good, as standard English, and nothing to be seriously concerned over. Those who hold this view point out that English was originally a despised dialect spoken by a comparatively small number of rude and uncultivated people and that French is merely a corruption of Latin by those who could not learn it correctly.

It is quite true that English and French had these humble origins, but both languages, as they now stand, are the product of intelligence and culture, and the same thing is true of other languages, ancient and modern, that have played a prominent part in the world's history. A language is the reflection of the people who speak it. As they grow in understanding and taste, it becomes more capable of expressing thought and more beautiful. But, always there are some speakers who lag behind this general advance. Those Americans who have done so, and who have the good sense to recognize their position, could do nothing better for themselves than to bend every effort to obtain a genuine mastery of those rules which the great body of intelligent and cultured English-speaking people have already made for the use of our mother tongue. —From "We Who Speak English," by CHARLES ALLEN LLOYD. (New York: Crowell.)

Memories That Lurk in Scents

MY EARLIEST memory, that I can identify, is of a scent. It was late on a sunny September afternoon, "potato-digging time." My father was plowing up the long furrows of fresh earth in the potato field, which sloped southward from the house. Following behind him, my mother gathered the potatoes into pails which, when full, she emptied into bags set at intervals along the rows. She rarely worked in the fields—with a family of growing boys she did not need to; but potato digging coincided with the opening of school. In order that the children should go the first day, and every day, she took on herself the potato picking. Because there was no one in the house to look after me she took me to the field with her. I was not more than two or three years old; I suppose I spent the afternoon playing in the fresh earth. Here and there among the uprooted potato vines grew two herbs, pennyroyal and St.-John's-wort . . . some wisps of these my mother gathered into a small bundle which she laid aside. In the evening, walking back to the house, she carried me, the fragrant pennyroyal and St.-John's-wort in her hand brushing my face.

There this memory ends. But other memories recall the herbs tied in bundles and hung from hooks in the ceiling. . . .

All the more vivid of my early memories are of smells, farm smells: the acrid scent of burning weeds in the fall, at the end of a day of clearing the field for planting wheat; the faint fragrance of blossoms wafted down from the orchard in May, followed in midsummer by the strong, mellow odor of ripening apples, and in fall by the cidery scent of apples pared and sliced and spread in wooden racks in the sun, to provide our winter store of dried apples; the harvest smell of mown grass and of threshed straw; the barn smell of dried hay; the dank scent of the woods after a rain; the odor of bloodroot, the first spring flower, and of sassafras as the sap began to run; the pervading smell of October, which settled for weeks upon the whole countryside, so heavy it seemed almost visible, almost like a mist, a potpourri of ripening walnuts, ripening wild grapes, leaves fallen and just beginning to decay. Each season, almost each day, each spot on the farm, had its special scent. All are still vivid to me.—MARK SULLIVAN, in "The Education of an American." (Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1939

Community Fund Drive Speeding Up

Storm gives greater zest to workers as reports show $2,567,000 collected of $4,645,000

More than $2,567,000 has been subscribed or pledged to the Greater Boston 1939 Community Fund by noon today, it was estimated by Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the campaign, which entered on its second and final week yesterday. The goal sought for the support of the 114 agencies and federations participating in the Community Federation is $4,645,000.

The stormy weather served only to give the 15,000 workers soliciting subscriptions in the 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston, a greater zest for their work and a stronger appreciation of the services performed by the welfare agencies of the federation. Although it made the going rather more difficult for them, the weather kept many prospects at home, making it easier to contact a large number of them.

The next official report of the results of solicitation will be given at tomorrow's "Dutch treat" luncheon at the City Club.

Despite the blizzard more than 650 supporters of the campaign attended yesterday's luncheon, at which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was the principal speaker.

"Today government has many functions to perform," said the Governor, "but those who are in government work know that it must be standardized and impersonal. Government service has to be performed impersonally and as efficiently as possible. The work done by our Community Fund agencies is a personal work, and our efforts to bring them adequate support are personal, and that is what makes us better neighbors.

"In this age, and in a democracy," Governor Saltonstall continued, "the most fundamental need is a better understanding of each other's point of view."

It was reported at the luncheon that 30 per cent of subscribers solicited by the Special Gifts Division had made increases—averaging 19 per cent—in the amounts of their gifts.

William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, announced that State House employees will subscribe 25 per cent more this year than in 1938.

Two suburban communities were reported to have gone "over the top." They were Lincoln, with 106.3 per cent of its quota, and Cohasset with 100.2 per cent. In Boston proper Hyde Park is now leading with 71.1 per cent of its quota and the Faneuil district is close behind with 68.1 per cent.

Waterbury Fraud Cases Go to Trial

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—The climatic phase in a year-long investigation into an alleged fraud which cost this municipality more than $1,000,000 began today when 14 jurors reported to the county courthouse to hear the opening of testimony against 22 defendants, including Mayor Frank Hayes, former Lieutenant-Governor.

Twenty-six defendants, including two who pleaded guilty and one who elected trial by the court, were arrested on charges of conspiring to "cheat and defraud" the city treasury, after an investigating grand jury had denounced Hayes' eight years in office as a reign of "rampant corruption." Many of those on trial are city officials.

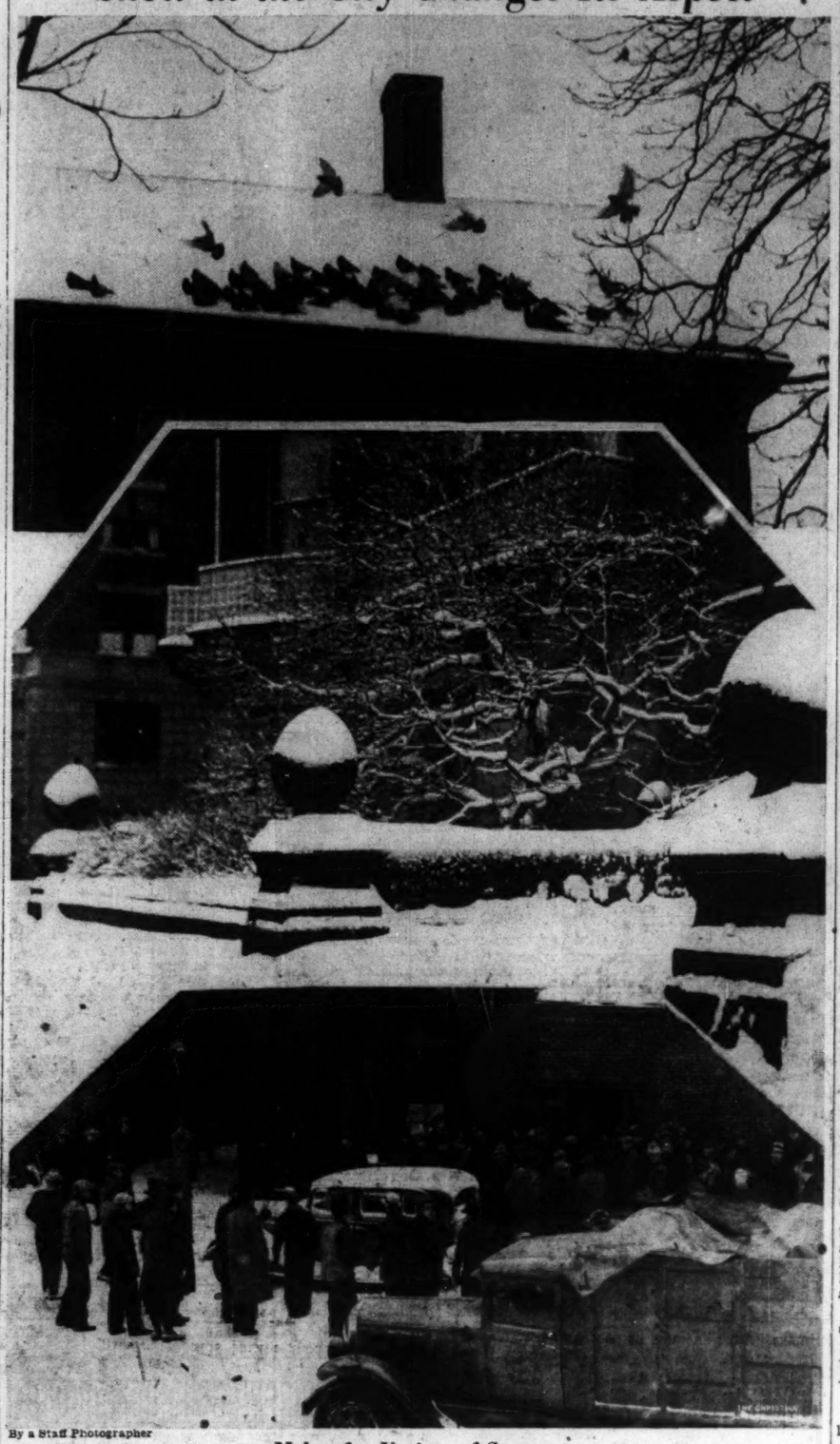
The grand jury charged that "favored groups" of contractors and truckers were paid for unnecessary services, that gamblers were protected, that attorneys were paid "enormous fees," and that items were added to bills after they were approved by the "figurehead" Board of Finance. It also charged that funds from the city treasury were paid for lobbying services at the State Legislature.

The trial began Nov. 29, but eight weeks were consumed in selecting 12 regular jurymen and two alternates, and the case was then adjourned until today because of the illness of one of the defendants.

Past Halfway

Community Fund Meter
Showing $2,567,000 subscribed in drive for $4,645,000.

Snow in the City Changes Its Aspect



By a Staff Photographer

Makes for Variety of Scenes

Top: Birds roost on a houseop in Ruggles Street. Middle: Snow decorates steps of Commonwealth house and feathers the stark branches of a magnolia. Bottom: Men sign up for a job at shoveling snow.

Taxi Monopoly Up to Mayor Tobin

(Continued from Page 1)

private taxi stands at Faneuil Hall last evening after a long afternoon of tense consideration, marked by continued personal differences between the Councilors over the Finance Commission's investigation into charges of bribery.

The vote follows:

Yeas

Charles I. Taylor	John B. Kelly
James E. Agnew	John E. Kerrigan
William A. Carey	James M. Langan
Edward L. Englert	George E. Murray
Philip Austin Fish	Clement A. Norton
John I. Fitzgerald	Sydney Rosenburg
Mildred G. Harris	Henry L. Shattuck
Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr.	Maurice H. Sullivan
Francis W. Irwin	Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr.

Nays

Perlie Dyar Chase — Theodore F. Lyons

B. U. School Admitted To Social Workers' Group

Following the return of Dr. Richard K. Conant, head of the social work division in the Boston University School of Religious and Social Work, from the annual convention of the Association of American Schools of Social Work, in Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the University, today announced the school has been honored with admission to membership in the association.

Dr. Conant said the Cleveland discussions centered on training for government social service, such as in the divisions of social security and public welfare.

Cut in Betterment Assessment Rate Proposed in Bill

A proposal to reduce from 6 to 4 per cent the interest on betterment assessments in Massachusetts cities and towns was debated today before the Legislative Committee on Taxation by taxpayers on one side, and tax collectors on the other.

The proposal, filed by Representative Joseph Milano (R) of Melrose, was supported by Representative Eric Nelson (R) of Boston, who is Secretary of the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, and was opposed by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; John Connors, Deputy Collector of Taxes of Boston, and others.

The interest, which it is proposed to reduce, is charged to property owners who choose to pay betterment assessments on the installment plan over a ten-year period, instead of paying the entire sum at once.

"Most betterments are accomplished for the benefit of motorists," said Mr. Nelson, "and motorists should pay 50 per cent of the costs. Furthermore, a city or town should not make money on its own taxpayers. A city or town can borrow today at 1½ per cent, yet charges the taxpayers 6 per cent."

Mr. Nelson said that if taxes continue to increase in Massachusetts, the taxpayers will "go on strike."

The interest reduction was opposed by Commissioner Long on the ground that it would open the door for all sorts of other reductions; for example, he said, it would open the way for reductions of interest on the Sumner Tunnel and Huntington Avenue Subway.

The 6 per cent interest rate is needed, Collector Connors told the Committee, because the payment of betterments on the installment plan requires bookkeeping in three separate departments at considerable expense. If the rate were reduced, the cost of bookkeeping would have to be settled on the other taxpayers, he stated.

Carney Bribery Case Put in Hands of Jury

TAUNTON, Mass. (AP)—A Bristol County jury took under consideration Jan. 31 the case of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford, who was tried on an indictment charging two counts of alleged solicitation of a bribe.

Judge James C. Donnelly announced he had received an anonymous letter criticizing his conduct of the trial of Mayor Carney.

The letter was signed "Justice—A good United States citizens."

Tech to Train Civilian Pilots

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the 13 schools chosen by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to undertake a program of training civilian pilots, announced today that it would inaugurate its portion of the project within a few weeks. The course, to consist of ground instruction and flight training, will be available to 20 students at the Institute to be picked from among 70 qualified by M. I. T.

M. I. T. will use a portion of the $100,000 allotted to this test program from funds of the National Youth Administration. M. I. T. will supply the ground course while flight instruction will be given under C. A. A. auspices at a local flying school.

Flight instruction will include eight hours of dual instruction and 27 hours of dual observation and solo flying which, if successfully completed, will entitle the students to take examinations for civilian pilot licenses.

Graduate instruction in aeronautical engineering was started at M. I. T. in 1914 and the first degree was awarded to Hou-Kun Chow, now chief engineer of a steamship company at Shanghai.

They "Wooden" Be Good Eatin'

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Native pears, a great curiosity among the flora of Australia, are an attraction here. The "fruit" looks like an ordinary pear, but you can't eat it. It is solid wood.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, slightly colder with lowest temperature near or slightly below 10 degrees tonight, slowing rising temperature Wednesday; Thursday snow or rain and warmer; fresh to moderate northerly to northwestern winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight. Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature. Thursday snow and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight. Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature. Thursday snow or rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north and northwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	14	Minneapolis	6	4
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	10	10	New York	24	22
Denver	12	24	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	12	10	Philadelphia	28	28
Kansas City	34	52	St. Louis	24	22
Los Angeles	44	44	S. Francisco	42	40
Miami	46	46	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 31.
B—Minimum, Jan 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:43 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Wednesday 8:03 a. m., height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:25 p. m.

Homestead Act Revision Urged By Saltonstall

Increase in amount of exemption from attachment as protection to owners is advocated.

Carrying out a campaign promise which he had repeated in his inaugural message, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today supported a legislative proposal to increase the amount of exemption on homesteads from attachment by creditors.

The Governor sent his Assistant Secretary and Legislative Agent, Daniel J. Lynch, to the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs to urge approval of a bill to raise the exemption from the figure of $800, which was set in 1851.

Mr. Lynch asked that the figure be set high enough to make the statute "a real and humane homestead law in keeping with the fundamental duty of the State to protect the home owners."

Amount Undecided

The Secretary said Mr. Saltonstall refrained from recommending a specific amount of increase in the belief that the Committee should determine the exact amount after studying the question.

Mr. Lynch pointed out that one State has a law providing for $8,000 exemption on homes; seven States, $5,000; one State, $4,000; two States, $3,000; three States, $2,500; and six States $2,000.

Under the terms of the proposed law, creditors could not take over a home up to the amount to be fixed. The house could be sold, however, for taxes or for a debt contracted previous to the acquisition of the home.

Law Insufficient

Addressing the Committee, Mr. Lynch read the passages from the Governor's inaugural address in which he had said the present law was insufficient and "in these dire days inadequate."

Representatives William H. Haskell (R) of Lynnfield and Charles V. Hogan (D) of Lynn appeared before the Committee to urge passage of the bill. No witnesses appeared in opposition.

While similar proposals have been before the Legislature in recent years and regularly defeated, this is believed to be the first time such a plan has been advocated by a Massachusetts Governor.

Teachers' Pay Rise Advocated

There are 449 day teachers in public schools of the Commonwealth receiving less than $950 a year or an average wage of $18.25 a week, testimony disclosed at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Education. Discussion centered on a bill to increase the minimum wage of teachers from $750 a year to $950.

Hugh Nixon, Secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, the petitioner, said that under the present minimum of $750 the salary for 52 weeks would be $14.42, and with the increase, $18.25. Under the 40-hour week, Mr. Nixon told the committee, the $750 salary would be equivalent to $18 a week and the $950 to $23.75.

He said replies to enquiries sent to school superintendents in 220 cities and towns brought 128 in favor of the $950 minimum and 34 opposed.

Mr. Nixon estimated the increase would amount to $35,000, of which the State would pay $10,000.

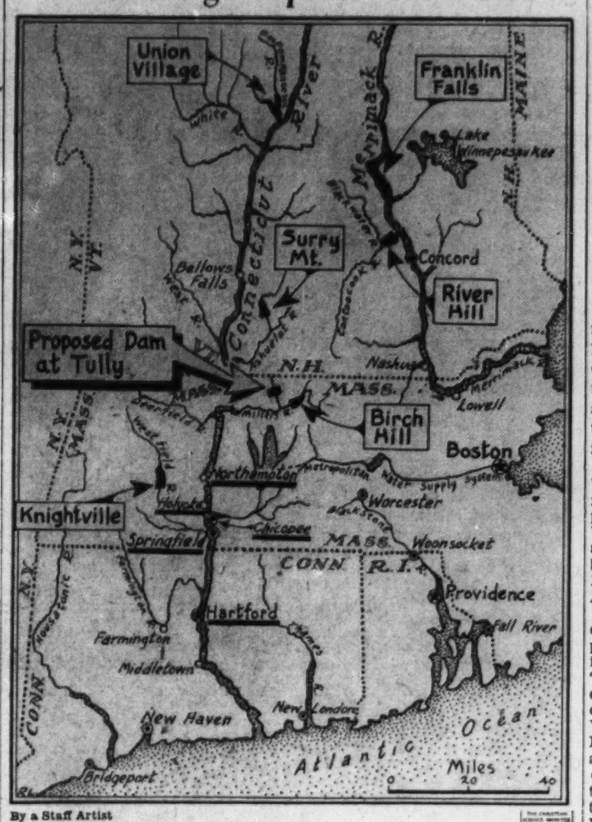
Raymond Fitzgerald of the State Department of Education recorded Commissioner Walter F. Downey as in favor of the increase. He estimated 449 teachers are paid under $950, two thirds of whom receive $850 or more. He said there are 23 teachers in Fall River receiving less than $950.

Mr. H. Demetropolous Wants to Change Name

Horolampos Demetropolous, a first classman at West Point and a native of Lowell, Mass., today filed a petition in Suffolk Probate Court, asking permission to change his name to "Harry deMetropolis."

His present name, he stated is too difficult to spell and causes him much trouble and loss of time in trying to make it understood.

Woodring Proposes New Dam



By a Staff Artist

Map of New England Flood Control Projects

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, has proposed a new flood control dam and reservoir at Tully, Mass., on the Tully River, a tributary of the Millers River.

New Program Is Offered To Aid Vermont Railroads

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 31—One of the few persons optimistic enough to believe that the Rutland Railroad, now in receivership, can be saved and become eventually the self-sustaining carrier of passengers and freight it was once, is State Senator Leon S. Gay of Cavendish. Senator Gay, however, speaks not in a legislative capacity, but rather as head of the Rutland Railroad Co-operating Traffic Association, an association of shippers organized last summer, and which has made a six months' intensive study of conditions.

Himself a substantial shipper of freight over the Rutland line from his Cavendish mills, Senator Gay is sponsoring a six-point program. He would apply this program to all Vermont railroads, but more particularly to the three main systems—the Central Vermont, Boston & Maine, and the Rutland, which account for 90 per cent of the $29,886,800 appraisal of Vermont's railroads.

Support for the following steps is the aim of the Senator and his Association:

Increase freight and passenger traffic; provide taxation relief either by remitting all back taxes, suspending for two years taxes now due, or changing the tax appraisal rate on the Rutland for two years; equalize conditions under which all railroads must compete with highway traffic; adjust capital structure.

In the case of the Rutland railroad Senator Gay would seek adjustment of capital structure to not over $2,000,000 in bonds. Bonds outstanding now total $9,215,000. He believes there should be a drastic reduction in expenses of all the railroads and that a study should be made of the possibilities of combining the lines not to save only one of the roads but to insure the State of a continuation of the freight and passenger service it now enjoys.

* * *

Vermont Schools

The "little red school house" in Vermont is now largely white, but it still has only one room. Where these reminders of the early days still exist, they are about as drab and bare as those grandmother and grandfather attended before the turn of the century. To remedy this condition, Eliot P. Beveridge, art teacher in the State Normal School at Johnson and President of the Vermont Art Association, has begun a campaign to "beautify the little white school house."

"Beautifying the school does not mean," he says, "that expenditure of large sums of money is necessary. It means rather keeping it properly painted, choosing the paint with care and keeping it clean. One suitable picture, at least, should be found in every room and a few other objects of beauty which could very well be made by the boys and girls themselves." Landscaping the grounds with trees and flowers could also be done by the pupils, he believes.

Because of his belief, Mr. Beveridge is starting a contest for the most beautiful one-room school, and the schools making the most all-around improvements are to be presented with a large water-color landscape, the work of Mr. Beveridge himself.

* * *

Women Jurors

Although about 40 women attended the first hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on a bill to open jury duty to the women, there are a great many members of the Vermont Legislature who are unconvinced that the women know what "they are letting themselves in for," as they phrase it.

The jury service bill, introduced by Senator Hard of Bennington County, would amend the present law regarding eligibility for such service to read "persons" instead of "men."

Leaders of the movement to storm this masculine stronghold are fairly well distributed throughout the State, but just how deep the feeling goes among the rank and file of Vermont women is uncertain. Action upon the measure depends, according to State House observers, upon how well its sponsors convince the legislators that the vast majority of women not only want the right of jury duty but are willing to serve upon juries.

Motor Insurance Rates Cut in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31 (AP)—A reduction of 23.5 per cent in liability insurance rates for motorists, as a direct result of the intensive safety campaign conducted here during the past year, was announced by insurance companies.

Carleton I. Fisher, manager of the casualty company of G. L. & H. J. Gross, Inc., estimated the saving to motorists in the Providence area will be $200,000.

The new rates will be obtained on all policies taken out or renewed beginning yesterday. Reductions on liability policies throughout the State also were announced, although they are less than the cut in the Metropolitan Providence area.

Owners of passenger cars in Greater Providence will pay $26 for $10,000 liability coverage as compared with $34 last year. The premium for $5,000 property damage coverage remains at $8.

Vermont Flood Plan May Go To Massachusetts

Government proposes dam on Tully River if Aiken insists on State's right stand.

Instead of threatening to take flood control funds away from New England as a whole, the Federal Government is now hinting it may transfer Vermont's and New Hampshire's funds to Massachusetts, if the northern pair of states persists in their State's rights stand.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, is suggesting that Federal funds might be withdrawn from proposed dams at Union Village, Vt., and Franklin Falls, Riverhill and Surrey Mountain, N. H., and be used to build a dam at Tully, Mass., on the Tully River, above Athol and Orange.

When the six New England Governors on Jan. 13 voted their support of the Vermont Legislature in its demand that flood control be a "co-operative" and not solely a Federal venture, Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, retorted that Vermont didn't have to have the Federal money, if it didn't want it, and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, member of the public power bloc, said the entire $11,000,000 allocation for New England might be withdrawn.

Waving of 'Big Stick'

The statements amounted to a waving of the "big stick" in the Federal program—the power to grant or withhold funds. While the "stick" was held aloft, however, President Roosevelt extended the olive branch of conciliation, stating that the Administration did not wish to violate any State's rights or take away any funds.

Since then, there have been increasing indications that Massachusetts' officials do not see eye-to-eye with those of Vermont and New Hampshire on the flood control issue; and the War Department now has begun to use these indications as a lever in its negotiations with Vermont and New Hampshire.

In his inaugural message, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts assailed "quibbling" by either the States or the Federal Government over natural resources and urged that actual flood control construction be undertaken speedily In a recent conference with Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts on the flood control situation, he gave the Senator to understand that Massachusetts "would raise no objections to flood control construction."

The new Executive thus has given the impression—whether intentional or not remains to be seen—that his aristocratic Republican background will not lead him into a defense of the power rights of the Bay State against possible competition from Federal flood control dams.

Waits on Vermont

As a result, two Massachusetts town officials who called on Secretary Woodring at Washington yesterday to urge speedy resumption of work on the dam and reservoir at Birch Hill were told by the Secretary that work would be resumed as soon as the Vermont controversy is settled and that:

"If Vermont and New Hampshire don't want flood control, we will give it to Massachusetts."

After their conference the two officials, Charles H. Stevens, Chairman of the Selectmen of Orange, Mass., and Warren C. Karner, Chairman of the Athol Selectmen, quoted Secretary Woodring as saying the War Department might undertake construction of a reservoir at Tully, Mass., in addition to those already planned at Birch Hill and Knightsville.

The legal questions involved in the situation still are holding up work in Massachusetts, as in the other New England States, however, Senator Walsh said in Washington, adding that the Justice Department was seeking to clarify the rights of the several States and of the Federal Government and might seek changes in some of the State laws.

War Department engineers also are making re-surveys of the Birch Hill and some other dam sites as a result of protests of some residents.

More Outside Cars Use Boston Streets

Only a third of the cars using Boston streets are owned in the city, the Boston Traffic Commission disclosed today in making public the results of its latest traffic count. Brookline, Quincy, the Weymouths, the Newtons, Arlington and Cambridge furnish the bulk of the traffic, the report indicates.

The Traffic Commission's figures are based on a count made as a WPA project last fall. Some 35 locations, chiefly entries to Boston, were covered during business hours and 245,000 registrations were noted. These registrations were sampled by taking 10 per cent of the numbers at random.

On the basis of this sampling it was asserted that 20 per cent of the traffic comes from small, miscellaneous sources, while the remaining 80 per cent comes from three principal areas, namely, Middlesex County, 24 per cent; Norfolk County, 22 per cent, and Boston, 33 per cent.

Very little of the grand total came from Essex County, it was noted, although 25 per cent of Sumner Tunnel traffic originates in that county. Contrary to expectations, the report indicates that 60 per cent of the tunnel traffic is composed of Boston-owned cars.

The report was made public by William P. Hickey, chairman of the Traffic Commission.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"What Every Woman Wants," starring Francine Larrimore. 8:30. By Esther Forbes and Saxon Kling. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glen Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Legal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "There Goes My Heart," starring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "Always in Trouble." 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Paris and Jean Gabilin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain," 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

South Station Theater—
Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," done as "An Optical Poem." "How to Play Ping Pong," Benny Meroff and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Gladys George in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures," "March of Time," Robert Benchley, Peter Smith, Travel Through Cape Cod.

Metropolitan—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Submarine Patrol." With Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Swing, Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray and Johnny Downs. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Kentucky," starring Walter Brennan and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 10. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Preview at 5, 7:30 and 10 of "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also Walt Disney Revue at 7 and 9:30.

Tremont—
"The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. Also "Kidnapped," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "the Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both Theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Normandie—
"Illegal Traffic." Also "The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone.

University—
Fredric March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart." 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand In." Also Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry."

Uptown—
"Paris Honeymoon." 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "There Goes My Heart," featuring Patsy Kelly and Alan Mowbray. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Service De Luxe," with Charles Ruggles, Mischa Auer and Constance Bennett. Also "Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames and Joan Woodbury. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Ferdinand the Bull."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Porcelain by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m. Lecture on "Chinese Wall Paintings" by Laurence Sickman, Main lecture Hall, 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

A Kingdom to Itself Is This Simonds Windowless Factory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 31—A kingdom within itself, wholly independent of and uninfluenced by light, heat, cold, storm, or darkness in the streets outside, either by day or night, is the windowless plant of one single five-acre room now under construction here by the Simonds Saw & Steel Company.

When completed under the direction of the Austin Company some time early next summer, the new building will go beyond the general building trend toward glass block windows by eliminating all windows. With the absence of all natural sunlight and the installation of modern interior lighting, factory engineers believe that they can provide a uniform system of illumination that will eradicate shadows and approximate bright daylight at night and on stormy days when the streets outside are dark. Throughout the entire five-acre room, which will absorb and coordinate the activities heretofore requiring 17½ acres of space within three separate factory units, the system eliminates, acording to engineers, the usual variation in lighting that comes during a working day with the rising and sinking of the sun.

Savings Expected

Company officials anticipate a saving in light bills, since artificial lighting of a concentrated nature is used throughout the day even in units that are provided with windows.

Solid walls that do away with heat loss of all types are expected to provide savings in heat bills and provide maximum efficiency in air-conditioning, according to the engineers.

There are only 56 intermediate columns in the entire structure which has eight 70-foot aisles with column supports every 40 feet. Structural steel for the building was entirely shop-welded and includes special jack trusses which support intermediate roof sections in these large bays.

The roof is of special design which provides maximum insulation with a minimum weight. The under side of the ceiling is of perforated metal of hollow rib design, into which slab cork has been placed. This, in turn, is covered by two one-half inch layers of insulated board, in staggered arrangement and the entire roof is topped by a 15-year bonded water-proofing.

Lighting fixtures of a new and revolutionary type providing 50 lumens of light per watt are being installed at 1,440 positions throughout the plant. The fixtures, each of which consists of 100-watt tube and a simple curved porcelain reflector, will be mounted 16 feet above the working floor and will provide uniform shadowless illumination of 20-foot candles or better throughout the room. With a lighting efficiency almost double that of the types previously available and an accessibility which will facilitate maintenance, these fixtures will be an outstanding feature of the plant.

Ventilating System

To meet the extraordinary requirements of the huge windowless plant where heat treating furnaces, annealing ovens, and more than 1,000 individual motor-driven grinders, cutters, and other machines are operated in a single room shared by the factory offices, engineers of the Austin Company and the Carrier Corporation collaborated in the development of an evaporative cooling system.

Air will be circulated through the building at a rate of approximately 400,000 cubic feet a minute. It will come into the structure through louvers on the end walls of four lean-to buildings which adjoin the manufacturing plant at points near the corners on either side of the structure. Water used as coolant for the system will be provided by four deep well pumps set outside these buildings, providing an aggregate flow of 1,000 gallons a minute at 52 degrees. The air will be blown through water sprays in each of these structures and will be distributed through the building by 3,000 lineal feet of ducts.

Snow, Clouds, Sun, or Rain Have No Effect Inside

The Austin Company

Windowless Factory

Simonds Saw & Steel Company plans to move in this building at Fitchburg, Mass., by June. The lower picture shows enthusiastic officials discussing the plant, G. K. Simonds, General Manager of the Company, (center), J. K. Gannett, Vice-President of the Austin Company (right), builders of the plant, and N. R. Crater (left), Austin superintendent in charge of preparing the completely conditioned plant.

Saltonstall to Ask Funds for College

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today that he will submit a special message to the Legislature asking or an appropriation for the restoration of buildings at the Framingham State Teachers' College as soon as the cost can be determined.

Following a conference with Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, the Governor said Mr. Downey had inspected the buildings and found the roof of May Hall had been ripped off by the September hurricane, and that Crocker Hall is in a dilapidated state due to lack of repairs prior to the storm.

Work on both buildings, started after the hurricane, was discontinued when Attorney General Paul A. Dever declared these and eight other contracts illegal because repairs were not restricted to hurricane repairs.

Wintry Rigors Give Vacation To Pupils in Berkshire Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVOY, Mass., Jan. 31—June and January have at least one thing in common in this little Berkshire Hills town—vacation from school begins.

Until March 27, the four one-room schoolhouses where approximately 35 youngsters learn their three R's among other things will be closed.

The ordinary winter in the Berkshires leaves the countryside deep in snow. This year has been exceptionally mild, but the schools close just the same, as past experience has proved it wise.

However, city children, who might be envious, will like it better when they know that school began on Aug. 15 in Savoy, instead of after Labor Day, and that the number of school days aren't very many fewer than elsewhere.

The vacation for the children also means vacation for Miss Dorothy Heywood of Holyoke, teacher.

Miss Heywood's neat little No. 7 schoolhouse has no lighting equipment, and the single room is heated by a small stove. Each afternoon one of the boys brings in a supply of wood for the next day from the storeroom near the entrance, and each morning Mildred Krutiak, who lives nearest to the school, arrives before classes start to light the fire.

Only once, Miss Heywood related, has she come to school and found that the fire hadn't been started yet, but Mildred had a valid reason—something went wrong with the clock at home.

Children living within two miles of their schoolhouse walk; the others receive transportation. In winter, when conditions permit, some bring their sleds or skis with them, as reported in the Center School Weekly News, edited by Muriel Sandford.

Arlington Grounds Re-Landscaped Free

Extensive re-landscaping of grounds surrounding the Robbins Memorial Town Hall in Arlington, including a change in location for the Dallin Indian statue, is under way this week, made possible by a gift of the late Judge William J. Wallace of Cazenovia, N. Y.

The plans will alter the formal character of existing water features to produce an informal, wooday, rocky environment, including the introduction of a naturalistic planting as a background to the Indian statue.

Christian Science Radiocasts Shifted

Programs of Christian Science heard during the past months over Station WORL will now be heard regularly on Mondays and Thursdays at 1:30 p. m., instead of Mondays and Wednesdays, as previously announced.

WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles.

Council Approves Dog Track In Hyde Park; Now Up to Mayor

Before Mayor Tobin for his veto or approval today was a petition, approved by the City Council last night, for the laying out of a dog track in the Readville section of Hyde Park.

The petition requires Mayoral approval before it is legal. Mayor Tobin gave no indication of his position on the issue.

The Council last evening by a roll call vote of 16 to 5 approved the petition. Previously it had held a public hearing on the matter at which 76 residents of Hyde Park opposed the petition and 56 appeared in favor. Both the Hyde Park district and the city as a whole voted overwhelmingly in favor of dog racing in November.

Many of the Councilors based their approval of the petition on this vote of last November. Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. stated he was personally opposed to dog racing, but felt he must fulfill the wishes of the people and accordingly voted to grant the petition.

Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park stated he felt dog racing was morally wrong and would therefore vote against the petition despite the overwhelming vote in favor of dog racing by his district last November. He said he did not believe the people of his ward were voting then to establish dog racing in their own back yard.

Mayor Tobin may approve the petition. He may allow 15 days to elapse without taking any action after which the petition becomes valid. Or he may exercise his veto power.

If the Mayor approves the petition, or if it becomes approved by his inaction, the Readville Greyhound Association (sponsors of the track) must then go before the State Racing Commission to seek a license to operate and specified racing dates. The racing commission must likewise hold a public hearing before granting the license. At this hearing both residents of Hyde Park and communities adjacent to it may speak for or against the track.

Those Councilors supporting Mr. Norton in opposition to the petition were: Henry L. Shattuck; Perlie Dyar Chase; William A. Carey and Maurice H. Sullivan.

State Probe Bill Pushed in Spite Of Minority Protest

Despite a charge that it constituted merely a "fishing expedition," the bill calling for an appropriation of $11,000 to investigate the State Departments of Public Works and Welfare was ordered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday by a 24-10 roll call vote.

With the vote strictly on party lines, the Democratic opposition availed little in view of the Republicans' 27-to-13 majority. Senator Eugene H. Giroux, Democratic floor leader, of Somerville, joined with Senator Thomas M. Burke (D), of Mattapan, in opposing the bill on the ground that the investigations "would be nothing more than fishing expeditions."

Meanwhile charges of "purge" from Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, greeted a bill which would transfer from the Governor and Executive Council to the Supreme Court the power to appoint the Court's reporter of decisions.

Representative Morris, in attempting to block the bill, said:

"They fired Reardon (former Commissioner of Education) and they got members of the Racing Board to resign, but they feared to bring in too many. So they ask the Legislature to help these reorganizations so that hungry Republicans can be given jobs now held by Democrats.

"Never have I seen such a bold-faced attempt to place responsibility for these on the Legislature, when it properly belongs in the Executive Department. This is a purge of capable State officials."

The House ordered the measure to a third reading by a 92 to 46 vote.

The bill authorizing cities and towns to divert to local highway construction projects the $5,000,000 distributed to them for unemployment relief purposes under former Gov. Charles F. Hurley was engrossed by the Senate.

Civil Liberties Dinner

Governor Saltonstall will be the principal speaker at a dinner to be given by the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts Thursday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the framing of the Bill of Rights.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 1

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Wednesday, Feb. 1

(6.04mc—49.8m)

1:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
6:30 p. m.—Special program.
8:00 p. m.—Understanding Music series. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. The Classical Period: Franz Joseph Haydn and the Symphony.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week, Feb. 13 to 18, inc., 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

STORE CLOSED

until 11 o'clock

Wednesday Morning, February 1st

For Stocktaking

At 11 o'clock, you will find outstanding values in Fall and early Winter merchandise, at new low prices . . . apparel, accessories, and household utilities.

Stearns
BOSTON

Great CANNED FOODS Sale

The Winter's Outstanding Canned Food Event!

Thousands of thrifty housewives look forward to this Annual Sale of Canned Foods. Here it is again and it's your chance to replenish your pantry shelves with the best quality merchandise at rock bottom prices.

In addition to this big sale, ask your manager about the hundreds of every-day low prices on well-known grocery items. You'll be amazed at the savings you can make.

TOMATOES

STANDARD RED RIPE A BIG VALUE 4 NO. 2 TINS 25c
STANDARD RED RIPE Buy Several Tins 3 NO. 2½ TINS 29c
RICHMOND Solid Packed Natural Flavor 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c
RICHMOND Solid Packed Natural Flavor 2 NO. 2½ TINS 25c

CORN

FINAST Fancy Golden Bantam Maine's Finest Pack 3 NO. 2 TINS 23c
FINAST WHOLE KERNEL Fancy Maine Pack 3 12 Oz. Vacuum 25c 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c

SPINACH 2 11 Oz. Tins 15c Finast, Fancy California 2 NO. 2½ TINS 29c
JULIENNE BEETS or CARROTS 1 LB. GLASS JAR 10c
SAUERKRAUT FINAST FANCY QUALITY 2 NO. 2½ TINS 17c

Canned Fruits

DEL MONTE FRUIT SALAD 2 NO. 1 TINS 29c NO. 2½ TIN 23c
FINAST PEARS Bartlett Variety in heavy syrup 2 LGE. TINS 37c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE SPEARS This is Dole's No. 1 Pack 25 OZ. TIN 18c

PEAS

RICHMOND Tender Sweet Garden Variety 3 NO. 1 TINS 33c
FINAST FANCY TINY SIFTED Peas of Unusual Quality 3 NO. 1 TINS 29c
FINAST FANCY TINY SIFTED Peas of Tempting Flavor 3 NO. 1 TINS 39c
"YOR" GARDEN Great Big Tender Peas 2 NO. 1 TINS 29c

BEANS

RICHMOND CUT GREEN or WAX Extremely Popular 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c
FINAST WHOLE FANCY REFUGEE 2 NO. 2 TINS 25c

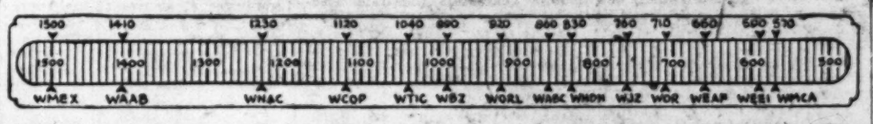
BEETS Finast Whole Deep Red Fancy Quality—Small Size 2 NO. 2 TINS 25c
BEETS RICHMOND CUT 2 NO. 2½ TINS 17c
ASPARAGUS MISSION 2 NO. 2 TINS 35c

HOME STYLE COOKIES 2 LB. Cello. Bag 23c
Fruit Hermits — Honey Raisin — Lemon Sugar — Cocoanut — Butterscotch

Chocolate Cake 2 FOR 25c
Currant Buns PKG. 10c
Pillsbury's PANCAKE FLOUR 20 OZ. PKG. 10c
Shredded Wheat 2 PKGS. 23c
Pioneer Fig Bars 2 LBS. BULK 25c
Uneeda Biscuits 3 PKGS. 13c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Folk Singers	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	"Parade" music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents: talk	Dramatized news	"20th Century Serenade": recordings	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"		"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 "Big Town"; E. Robinson; C. Trevor	Gilbert and Sullivan: "H. M. S. Pinafore"	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch; soloists	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Buck Nation Studio program
8:30 Al Jolson and company; guest	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"For Men Only": interviews; music	New England Town Meeting: "How Shall Democracy Meet Totalitarianism?"	Hans Buchwald's music
9:00 "We, the People"; "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; soloists	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee": comedy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of River's End"	"If I Had the Chance": network interviews	Bob Hope; Glenda Farrell; orchestra	Americans, hockey	Network sports
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Network sports
10:45 "Swing Partner"	"Hot Stove League"	Kemper Song Stories	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Network sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Russell Byrd's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 A. J. Altmeyer,	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:45 "Social Security"	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Nation's School of the Air	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"Singing Strings"	Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch		"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Raoul Nadeau: orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	Movie Comment	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Network speaker	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Norman Mackay, songs	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Speaker; music	Harriet Brent, songs	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra;	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	General Federation of	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 Fabien Sevitsky	Women's Clubs; talks	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Religious program
3:45 conductor	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	'Melody From the Sky'
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	soloists; orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Studio speakers	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	Studio program
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt;	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Atty. Gen. R. Jackson	Johannes Steele, news
9:00 Theater: Herbert	Fisk Jubilee Choir: con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Freddie Carlone's Or.	"Hollywood Pastime"
9:15 Marshall; France	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:30 Langford in 'Man-	"Wings for the Marines,"	Company; Interview;	"Jewish Contributions to	Network program
9:45 hattan Masquerade'	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization"	Network program
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	Variety program: male	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	quartet, soloists; or	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
10:30 Herbert Hoover	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	'Music Counter': Harold	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Herbert Hoover	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Stokes' Orchestra; vo-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	calists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Victor Herbert Anniv.	lem: variety
11:30 Little Jackie Hei-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ler's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	lem: variety

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Judge Tells Peril In Bogus Money And Drug Trade

Handling narcotics or counterfeit currency is equivalent to handling dynamite Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts warned 12 men and one woman sentenced today for counterfeiting and drug violations. These are "distinctive crimes, one against the people and the other against the Government," Judge Ford continued. "They must be stopped."

In Judge Ford's court today William P. Gahan of Boston, was sentenced to six months in jail on a charge of possessing and passing counterfeit money, and a concurrent sentence of six months on a conspiracy charge. Manuel Oliverâ of Somerset, charged with the same crimes and also with removing and concealing 10 gallons of liquor upon which no tax had been paid was sentenced to one year and a day in the Federal penitentiary on each charge—all sentences to run concurrently.

Ernest S. Watson, a Brockton youth, was put on one year probation with a suspended sentence of six months in jail on the recommendation of Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier. "We are not here to make criminals," said Mr. Cartier in recommending the sentence for the boy. "We are here to rehabilitate them."

John R. Cabral of Boston was sentenced to one year and a day in the Federal penitentiary on a charge of possessing and passing counterfeit money, and conspiracy.

Mrs. Pauline Binney of Hull was given a suspended sentence of a year and a day in a reformatory and placed on a year's probation, on the same charges.

Charged only with conspiracy, Canio Ronzano and Dominic Trabucco of Boston were sentenced to a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary; John S. Cosmos of Fall River received a probationary sentence of two years after a sentence of a year and a day in a penitentiary was suspended; Theodore Ferrara and Joseph Rumasuglia, both of Boston, were given a suspended sentence of two years in the Federal penitentiary and two years probation.

Spragi Jaras of Hull was sentenced to three years probation with a suspended sentence of 18 months in a Federal penitentiary; Samuel S. Schiavo was given a suspended sentence of one year and a day in the Federal penitentiary, and place on two years probation;—all on conspiracy charges.

Salvatore Petrillo of Fall River was sentenced to six months in a jail, on conspiracy charges.

Cases against two men and three women, also charged with conspiracy, were continued indefinitely.

When these five other cases are disposed of it will represent the termination of the Government's drive against five counterfeiting rings which have operated in this New England section and which have been the distributors of more than $20,000 of currency, according to Mr. Cartier.

Vincenzo Pagano, New York ringleader, is now serving a five-year sentence imposed on him a few weeks ago by Judge Elisha H. Brewster of this court, for similar offenses.

Bill for Increase In Judges Approved

Although Former Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly filed legislation providing for the appointment of 31 temporary Superior Court Justices to clear court dockets of delayed cases, he failed to appear today before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary to favor his bill.

Theodore Chase, representing the Boston Bar Association, opposed the legislation, insisting "the temporary justices would become permanent at considerable cost to the Commonwealth." He also declared the sudden appointment of so many temporary judges would "put the courts into politics."

Mr. Chase also opposed legislation compelling judges to render decisions within certain time limits or suffer the penalty of losing their salary during the time they exceeded the limit.

The Lynn Taxpayers' Association sponsored the legislation under which Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court would be required to hand down decisions within six months unless the Chief Justice granted additional time; Superior Court Justices would file decisions within three months instead of the present four months, while District Court Judges would be given 30 days within which to make decisions.

Caucus Sets Back Bill on Jobless

Republican members of the House of Representatives agreed at a caucus today to vote to recommit to the Legislative Committee on State Administration a controversial bill to reorganize the State Unemployment Compensation Commission. After the caucus, Speaker Christian A. Harter announced:

"Because of something beyond our control, we are recommitting the bill to Committee."

It was understood at the State House that the action was taken as a result of protests from representatives of the Social Security Board at Washington. Most controversial portion of the bill has been the proposal to replace the three-man board with a single director at a salary of $7,500 a year. Originally, the salary had been placed at $10,000 in the bill.

Experts on Housing Hold Meeting at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—More than 100 outstanding architects and experts on housing met here today at the opening session of a two-day conference on house building techniques at Yale University. The event is sponsored jointly by the University's School of Fine Arts, Department of Architecture and Life Magazine.

Big Lift

General Electric

W. E. McKibben

Demonstrates holding power of Alnico magnet. Inset: Permanent magnet three eighths of an inch in diameter, weighing one two hundred and fiftieth of a pound.

Light Magnet of High Power Foreseen Used in Aircraft

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST LYNN, Mass., Jan. 31—Using a newly develpoed powerful permanent magnet, one that will lift nearly 1,500 times its own weight, researchers in the experimental laboratories of General Electric's West Lynn Works are planning many new meters and precision instruments of high sensitivity, especially for aircraft.

The magnet was developed in the Schenectady laboratories by W. E. McKibben. It weighs 1.85 grams and is about half the size of an eraser on the end of a pencil, yet will easily lift a five-pound flatiron. Compared with ordinary permanent magnets, the new type is several times as strong.

Made of Alnico, an alloy of aluminum, nickel, cobalt and iron, it was first developed in the General Electric Research Laboratory as a heat-resisting alloy which resisted scaling and deterioration at high temperatures. Research on the magnetic properties of alloys of this type was later carried on by Prof. T. Mishima of Imperial University, Tokyo, and General Electric perfected a process of heat treating by which the magnetic properties were more fully developed.

Alnico has been used in radios, motors, generators and other electrical equipment, replacing electromagnets, which require current; but the new type magnet developed by McKibben while employing the same alloy, now utilizes a steel sheath around the Alnico pellet to direct the magnetic flux against the keeper or object being attracted. The steel jacket also protects the magnet against demagnetization when not in use. The greater attracting power and the smaller size makes the magnets especially valuable for use in aeronautical instuments, where the saving of weight and space without sacrificing accuracy, are important requirements, according to J. H. Goss, head of the West Lynn Experimental Laboratory.

Clerk of House Is to Retire After Public 45-Year Service

Up and Down Beacon Hill

One of the Massachusetts Legislature's best known and most popular figures, Francis E. Bridgman clerk of the House of Representatives since 1928, will end his State House career under the State retirement law on March 28 after one of the longest terms of service in Massachusetts political history.

Mr. Bridgman is one of the most active and best informed men on legislative practice and parliamentary law serving at the State House.

Since Jan. 1, 1894 he has served as a legislative employee, a term of more than 45 years. His first position was that of clerical assistant in the Senate. At that time he was the first person in the Senate to use a typewriter. Previously all the work on bills had been done in long hand in the Senate.

Since that time Mr. Bridgman has witnessed the inauguration of 18 Governors beginning with Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge and ending with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Between these two Chief Executives he served under some of the State's most famous Governors, including Calvin Coolidge, David I. Walsh, and W. Murray Crane.

Not long after beginning service in the Senate, in 1897, to be exact, Mr. Bridgman was shifted to the House of Representatives as assistant clerk. He became Clerk of the House in 1928. In the House he has served under 14 different Speakers.

Were Mr. Bridgman so inclined, it is possible special legislation could be pushed through the Legislature to continue him in office beyond the retirement date. However, it is understood Mr. Bridgman will make no such move, thus following out his idea that special privileges should seldom be granted. His attitude in this respect is shown in an anecdote told by one of his colleagues in the House Clerk's office.

It seems that Mr. Bridgman inadvertently drove through a red light at the corner of Charles and Beacon Streets one morning. An alert policeman gave him the usual ticket.

When Mr. Bridgman related the incident to an assistant, the latter proposed that he be allowed to attempt to "fix" the ticket. However, Mr. Bridgman insisted that nothing be done in that direction because, he said, he desired no special privilege. Later his case came to court and the charge was placed on file.

During his more than 45 years legislative service, Mr. Bridgman has witnessed considerable changes in types of legislation and in public opinion. He recalled that years ago legislation allowing various sporting events on Sunday, legalized gambling and the like were howled down by an irate public. Now hockey, baseball and other sports are allowed on Sunday and legalized betting is the order of the day.

In addition Mr. Bridgman witnessed the passage of the first automobile legislation back in 1897, and watched automobile laws become progressively more necessary, numerous and important. The first automobile law called for mudguards on all such vehicles.

The clerk has always been a chief source of legislative information for State House reporters. Few were the questions regarding legislation of previous year, legislative records or even former members that Mr. Bridgman could not answer.

Upon Mr. Bridgman's retirement his post is expected to be awarded to Lawrence R. Grove, present assistant clerk. Mr. Grove is another clerk's office veteran, having served for 21 years. An expert in parliamentary procedure, and legislative practice he is expected to carry on uninterrupted the Bridgman efficiency.

E. M. M.

Frank E. Winsor

Frank E. Winsor, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, who passed on here yesterday, was a nationally known hydraulic expert. His position carried the highest salary paid to a state employee, $13,500. The Governor receives only $10,000 annually. Mr. Winsor had charge of the construction of the $65,000,000 Quabbin reservoir of the Metropolitan water supply project now nearing completion, the building of the $21,000,000 water system for the Providence Water Supply Board and the construction of the Kensico and Hillview reservoirs in New York State. He was a native of Providence, R. I.

Public Hearing Called on Westport Race Track Issue

A public hearing has been scheduled for Monday by the State Racing Commission to force the officers of Outdoor Amusements, Inc., sponsors of the unbuilt Westport horse track, to show why the track's license should not be withheld.

The Commission is thus moving to rescind the license of the Outdoor Amusements, Inc., on charges brought by the Eastern Racing Association, operators of Suffolk Downs, that the license was not sought in "good faith," and that one or the other or both of the two former Commissioners who granted the Westport track license were disqualified by "bias."

The Commission acted against the Westport track shortly after Attorney General Paul A. Dever handed down a ruling that the organiation had authority to revoke licenses granted by its predecessors. Two previous members of the Commission, Thomas R. Foley and George G. Moyse, appointed by former Governor Charles F. Hurley voted in favor of the Westport license.

Later the same two members awarded the best racing dates to the Westport group. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, shortly after his inauguration, forced the resignations of Mr. Moyse and Mr. Foley, the latter being brother-in-law of James H. Connors, President of Outdoor Amusements.

The Eastern Racing Association charges against the Westport group were contained in a petition sent to the State Racing Commission. The Association charged the application of the Westport group was "tainted with misrepresentation or deceit and was not presented in good faith;" that misrepresentations were made to the commission by the group; that one or both of the former Commissioners did not act in the public interest and that one or both acted because "of bias or personal interest or otherwise."

Mr. Dever, in ruling that the present Commission may revoke licenses grantd by predecessors, stated:

"The vote of the Commission, even when notice thereof is transmitted to the applicant, is not in itself an effective license until the paper or certificate of license has itself been issued by delivery to the applicant."

Neither the Westport group nor the Suffolk Downs track had received such licenses for this year.

Auto Speed Issue Up in Legislature

Fixing of speed limits for motor vehicles in Massachusetts appeared headed for a thorough discussion by a Legislative Committee as a result of debate over one proposal today.

After Sidney S. von Loesceke, of the Automobile Legal Association, and J. Leo O'Hea, of the State Department of Public Works, disagreed over details of a bill to return the power to fix speed limits to City Councils and Boards of Selectmen, Senator Edward H. Nutting (R) of Leominster, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, asked the two men to get together and draft a new bill for consideration by the Committee Feb. 14.

At that time, the Committee will also consider a bill sponsored by State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, to fix by law a State-wide 50-mile-per-hour speed limit, Senator Nutting said. Such a limit now is in effect by executive regulation of Mr. Goodwin.

At the hearing today, Mr. von Loesceke urged that the local authorities be given power to determine definite speed limits, but said a uniform type of signs should be prepared by the Public Works Department. Mr. O'Shea said he didn't believe definite limits should be set until careful surveys had been made.

President's Ball Attended by 18,000; Grossed Over $30,000

Officials in charge of the President's Birthday Ball in Boston announced today that it had grossed more than $30,000 and attracted an attendance of 18,000 persons.

High Federal, City and State officials from both Republican and Democratic Parties put politics aside and joined last night at the Boston Garden in honoring the President's birthday and aiding his drive for funds to combat infantile paralysis.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is a Republican, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who is a Democrat, helped John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, cut a seven-foot birthday cake while an orchestra played and spectators cheered.

While similar affairs were being held throughout the country, Premier Allison A. Dysart, of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Dysart danced at Calais, Maine, at the border city's ball in honor of the American President. They stood with Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine and Mrs. Barrows at the head of the reception line, and the two heads of State exchanged felicitations.

Higher Bus Fee Measure Opposed

Legislation requiring the payment of an annual fee of $5 per bus by all carriers of passengers was proposed today by Richard D. Grant, member of the State Public Utilities Commission, before the State Legislative Committee on Transportation. Mr. Grant explained that the legislation was proposed by the Commission and was drafted in line with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommendation that each department be made as nearly self-supporting as possible.

Willias B. Downey, counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway, opposed the legislation, stating the bill would place an undue burden on the road. Counsel for the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway pointed out that his company operates 600 busses and the $5 fee would result in considerable added financial burden to the company.

At present the companies pay a $10 fee which is in effect so long as the bus operates.

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Lascar seamen, for the first time, are allowed to work on deck in any climate where the ship may go.

A recent ruling by the Indian Government makes this possible, but thereby breaks a custom of many years' standing, for an "experimental" term of three years. The only proviso is that the steamship company supply each man with sufficiently heavy clothing to assure proper warmth.

For years, Lascar members of the crew of British ships were kept below decks in the winter time, when the ship moved into waters "north of 40." That degree of latitude is about where Baltimore is situated.

As a result, shipping men of Boston and other points "north of 40" have been seriously inconvenienced on many occasions. Houses have even been secured near the waterfront on some occasions to quarter the East India natives while the vessel was in port, that they might cook their meals in accordance with their own customs.

The first ship to visit Boston under the new ruling is the Cunard-Brocklebank freighter Masheer, which is discharging a rich cargo today at East Boston that came from India, Ceylon, and Port Said. On board this vessel, Lascars are actively at work, virtually swathed in heavy garments, and causing widespread interest along the waterfront.

Steamship companies regard Lascars as among the finest engineroom workers in the world because of their ability as firemen and their endurance under extreme heat. British services to the Far East use Lascars exclusively, shipping men declared today.

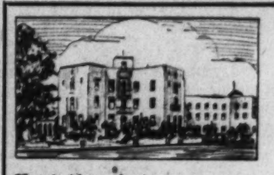
When Lascars first became seafarers, and were taken into cold climate in the winter, the Indian Government established latitude 40 as the limit beyond which Lascars would not be permitted to work on deck during the cold months.

Loafers' Colony Opens

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa (AP)—In order to deal with European "Won't Works" in the Transvaal, a penal colony has been opened on a farm in the Barbeton district.

Any European man living on charity and refusing to accept work will be sent to the colony.

California



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Veterans in Dutton Line-Up Tonight—Entries Arrive for Next Track Meet

Amerks Bent Upon Stopping Bruins in Clash at Garden

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The overnight storm was nowhere near the fun the Bruins are likely to run into at the Boston Garden tonight when they clash with the New York Americans. The Amerks have been called by a variety of nom-de-plumes from ancients to has-beens, but facts and figures support Manager Red Dutton when he decries such terms regarding his "boys."

There are many veterans and cast-offs in the Dutton crew, however. Nels Stewart was considered too much of a veteran by Art Ross when the truculent center signed with Maroons back in 1925. Since then he donned a Bruin uniform in 1932, and finally was turned over to Amerks as through. He is far from through yet.

Smith Came Late

Hooley Smith broke in with Ottawa before 1924, came to Maroons in 1927 to blend in with Stewart and Babe Siebert on the big "S" line and went to Amerks by way of our Bruins. Joe Jerwa came with Rangers thence to the Bruins where he alternated between the Cubs and Bruins often and finally Ross sent him to Amerks.

Roger Jenkins, Roy Goldsworthy, Art Jackson, Red Beattie, and Art Chapman all wore the Boston uniform at one time or another and were passed along. Only Jackson is likely to return since he is wearing the star-spangled banner only by way of the loan system. He has developed into a star under Dutton and Manager Ross, if he does not plan to use him next year, probably will do some trading with the youngster as bait.

Owned By League

Of course Americans are owned and operated by the National Hockey League itself of which the other teams are shareholders—a situation rather questionable. There is no question regarding the play of the team or the players however. Amerks sally into a town and create havoc to local favorites often enough to make them a better attraction than is generally realized.

Only the Rangers or Toronto would draw a near capacity house tonight because of the weather conditions prevailing, but Amerks will do pretty well. The game they put up against the Bruins in New York thrilled some 14,000 fans Sunday night and they will be out to do better here if possible.

Up to the game with Amerks Sunday night the "Sauerkraut Line" of Bauer, Schmidt and Dumart had totaled the exact number of points they wear for identifying numbers . . . Bauer had 17, Schmidt 15 and Dumart 14 . . Sunday night Dumart and Schmidt picked up a point each.

* * *

Cecil Hart is a distinct loss to the league if only from the press relation angle . . . Canadiens let him go once before and the team never seemed the same . . . Jimmy Fowler is back with Toronto and Buzz Boll will follow . . . They have only 14 days with Syracuse and then return through some sort of inter-league agreement.

* * *

Major McLaughlin has not had much success under the new managerial pair of Paul Thompson and Carl Voss . . . The team was not exactly successful when handled by Bill Stewart but they did better than win one out of nine games . . . Stewart's name was mentioned in connection with the Canadien situation.

* * *

Americans need this game because, although they are tied for second place with Rangers, the latter has four games in hand . . . Rangers play host to the faltering Chicago Black Hawks in the other contest scheduled tonight . . . Thursday night the Amerks and Rangers come together in New York.

'They Shall Not Pass' Defense of Bruins

By a Staff Photographer
The best defense in the National Hockey League is the consensus of praise bestowed upon these stalwarts of the Bruins (reading from left to right): Jack Crawford, Dit Clapper, Jack Portland, Flash Hollett, and Eddie Shore.

Ben Johnson Enters Dash In Annual B. A. A. Program

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The foundation was laid today for another all-star sprint field on Boston Garden boards. The entry of "Blazing Ben" Johnson, former Columbia University comet, has been received for the 50th annual B. A. A. Games at the North Station edifice the evening of Feb. 11.

The B. A. A. Games, down through the years, have been noted for their sprint cards and this year will be no exception. Alan Tolmich, Ken Clapp and several other current headliners will probably be added to the list before meet time, one week from Saturday.

Johnson Consistent

Ben Johnson is one of the nation's most consistent sprinters. Last winter he won the National A. A. U. indoor 60-meter dash in 6.6 seconds, thus becoming joint holder of the indoor record with Jesse Owens, the great Ohio State Olympian. At the National A. A. U. outdoor championships last summer at Buffalo, Johnson won the 100 meters in 10.7s. He is the American indoor standard bearer at 60 yards, 6.1s.

At the B. A. A. Games here last year, Ben won the 50-yard dash in 5.5s. In the international meet between the United States and Germany last summer, he won the 100 meters in 10.5s. Dan Ferris, in naming the all-America Track and Field team, placed the ex-Columbia star in the 60 and 100-meter berths. Also, Ben was called the outstanding 100-yard man on the all-college team.

The Garden program Feb. 11 presents a newcomer to New England track and field events. He is Sumner H. Gill, former Stanford University pole vault ace, who at present is attending the Harvard Graduate School. Gill was a consistent 13ft. 6in. vaulter while at the West Coast institution, and at practice sessions in Briggs Cage has been clearing 14 feet. Last season he won the Stanford-University of Washington meet jump, won at the Junior Pacific Association Meet, and tied for first against Fresno State College.

After World Mark

With the probability that Earl Meadows and Cornelius Warmerdam will soon join the pole vault card, it looks as if George Varoff's world indoor record of 14ft. 4¾in. will be threatened. Meadows was the 1936 Olympic champion and is co-holder of the world outdoor standard of 14ft. 11in. Warmerdam, another Californian, is the National A. A. U. outdoor titleholder. Last summer he toured Europe with an American team and never once was beaten at his specialty.

C. D. "Des" Wadsworth, Chairman of the B. A. A. Games Committee, announces that the pick of the track world will be seen here in special events. The thrill-packed schedule calls for the Briggs 50-yard dash, 45-yard high hurdles, Hollis 600, Lapham 1,000, Hunter Mile, Billings Two Mile, High Jump and Pole Vault. Of course, the usual relay carnival will break up the special events, and probably "steal the show."

The sensational Belgium, Josef Mostert, has already entered the Hunter Mile, which Glenn Cunningham won here last winter by setting a 4m. 10s. Boston record. Mostert holds the world three-quarter mile record at 3m. 0.4s., and in the European Championships last year finished second to England's Sydney Wooderson in the 1,500 meters.

Assurance that young Harold Cagle will come back to the Hub for the B. A. A. Games was received yesterday. The Oklahoma boy will try for the first leg on the new Hollis 600 trophy. He made his indoor debut last Saturday night at the Garden by winning the 600 in 1m. 12.6s., a new Prout record.

Spike marks . . . First to enter the pole vault was Howard Jensen of Temple University, Middle Atlantic A. A. U. and Westchester County champion . . . Won his specialty at the New York A. C. Games last summer . . . The reorganized B. A. A. one-mile relay quartet will go against the New York A. C. four as part of the relay card here Feb. 11 . . . For years this duel was one of the features of the Unicorn Games . . . The local team will be picked from Capt. Dick Gill, Doug Raymond, Robert Folsom, Ed Cook and Don Fleet

Winter Sport Flakes

Lake Placid is now preparing for Lincoln's Birthday week end, when it will hold the American Olympic bobsled try-out races to select a squad for the 1940 Olympic winter games . . . Events will be held on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic bob run, with two-man races scheduled for Feb. 10 and 11, and four-man for Feb. 12 and 13 . . . First entries came from the well-known Stevens brothers, who will re remembered for their outstanding 1932 performance when they broke all standing records to win the two-man event in the first Olympic races to be held on the North American continent . . . Present Olympic champions, Pilot Ivan Brown and his brake, Alan Washbond, will also compete . . . The Fifth Olympic winter games will be held in Switzerland in February, 1940.

Other events carded for the week end there are the annual speed skating championships, to be held on Mirror Lake Feb. 13. . . . In addition to regular events, the 1940 Olympic speed skating team is expected to compete in a series of special races. . . . The Lake Placid Hockey sextet will also be seen in action in the Olympic Arena against St. John's Hockey Club in a series of Canadian-American amateur games. . . . In addition there will be skiing events each day both for novices and experts.

* * *

With all the snow that has arrived yesterday and today, next week end should see Melrose holding its annual winter carnival at Mt. Hood. . . . The event has already been postponed twice because of lack of snow. . . . Leading New England skaters and skiiers are scheduled to compete. . . . Jumpers include Ray Lambert, national class B champion from Lebanon, N. H., Ernest Dion, runner-up in the last Eastern and Olympic try-outs, and Ed Dahowski, Massachusetts champion. . . . First day's events are scheduled to be interscholastic and are the only winter meet for sohcolboys in the State.

* * *

Ski enthusiasts who make Plymouth, N. H., their headquarters will be glad to hear that Wendelin Hilty and Hans Flesh of the Swiss Ski School there have passed their tests and are now certified as professional instructors by the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association. . . . Donald Shaw of the Eastern Slope Region in northern New Hampshire also passed. . . . Total instructors now passed by the U. S. E. A. S. A. is 30. . . . Examinations were held in the heaviest blizzard the Granite State has seen for three years, with eight inches of new powder snow piled upon the slopes.

* * *

For the first time this year, in fact for the first time since Thanksgiving, Greater Boston residents were able to ski in their own backyards. . . . There were almost more people on runners around here last night than there were on wheels. . . . The "no school" tocsin that sounded in many communities this morning was gratefully received by the boys and girls who received new skis for Christmas.

* * *

Eastern Ski Jumping Championship will be held at Gilford-Laconia, N. H., March 4-5. . . . Winner will have his name engraved on the trophy presented by Laconia merchants in 1937. . . .Sigmund Ruud of Oslo, Norway, won the competition that year, and Edward Gignac of Lebanon, N. H., placed first last year. . . . Winners also receive a replica of the trophy. . . . Other trophies will be given winners in the Eastern cross country championship race, in the combined jumping and cross country event.

* * *

Although few signs have come from Hanover as yet, the Dartmouth Winter Carnival is still scheduled to be held Feb. 10-11 . . . A change had to be made in plans when the Italian Universities ski team cabled it would be unable to make connections and would have to cancel its appearance.

Huskies to Send Mile Relay Team To N. Y. Saturday

Northeastern will have a mile relay team in the Millrose games in New York Saturday, Athletic Director Ed Parsons decided definitely this morning after considering developments in the Prout games last week.

Coach Jerry Tatton's quartet did 3m. 30s. in running third behind Boston College and Seton Hall in the final relay, not a disappointing performance in view of the situation. The Huskies had been working indoors in preparation for their dual meet with Bates, and then last week had been concentrating on examinations, so they were not accustomed to the boards.

Frank Mascianica ran a stunning achor of 51.6s. last Saturday, although the performance was overlooked because he was so far back when he started. Gardner Holmes and Connie Sullivan, both veterans, appear sure of their spots, with sophomore Arnold Saunders battling with veteran Bill MacDonough for the position.

The Northeastern two-mile team did 8m. 9s. in running second to Boston College in a six-team contest, and the quartet definitely will run again in the B. A. A. games, according to present plans.

College Track

Indiana 44 1-3, Notre Dame 41 2-3.

Advice From MacFayden

BRADENTON, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Danny MacFayden, a mainstay of the Boston Bees' veteran hurling staff, packed into two words today his advice to rookie pitchers: "Practice control."

"The average young pitcher coming up needs control above all else," explained Danny, who speaks with the wisdom acquired through 13 years of play in the American and National leagues.

But MacFayden, here for a month of golf and swimming before the Boston training camp opens, was anxious to talk about the Bees.

"If we get the same kind of fine pitching we've had the last two years, along with the batting strength Al Simmons, Buddy Hassett and Al Todd, all newcomers, should give our club, the Bees are going to be right up there battling for second place," he declared.

The slender player said he looked for Jim Turner, Lou Fette and Milburn Shoffner—the other veterans of the mound corps—to perform more successfully than they did in 1938.

MacFayden said he believed the club had two promising pitchers in Tom Early and Arthur Doll, who went to the Bees from Hartford near the end of last season.

MacFayden plans a number of early workouts with Bobby Doak, son of Bill Doak, the one-time pitching ace of the St. Louis Cardinals and the Dodgers.

The 18-year-old Doak, former Florida Amateur Golf Champion, has turned professional, but MacFayden has fanned his interest in baseball. Together they plan to learn whether Bobby inherited any of his father's hurling skill.

New Hampshire Six Tangles With B. C. at Arena Tonight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 31—With mid-year examinations once again a thing of the past, varsity athletes of the University of New Hampshire swing into second semester action with a full schedule of competition this week.

Setting the lead in the long stretch of games which will not see another broken spot until the close of the season, the hockeymen trek to the Boston Arena to tangle sticks tonight with Boston College. It will be a hard fought battle between these two teams which are at present sharing top honors in the New England League, with New Hampshire being pushed to the limit to keep its slight advantage in the number of games won. Although neither team has been beaten in conference encounters, the Wildcat puck-chasers have nipped three opponents as against two for B. C.

Coach George Thurston will keep his line-up intact for the Eagle game, which means that Ray Patten of Port Washington, N. Y., and Bill Quinn of Hingham will be teamed with Warren Davison of Melrose, in the first line. Maurrie Fournier of North Attleboro and Don Otis of Concord will skate at defense, backed by sophomore goalie, Jack Wentzell of Somerville. According to Thurston, there is a slight possibility that Wentzell will be lost to the squad for the remainder of the season, in which event Carroll Haseltine, second string net-tender from Haverhill, will be moved up for regular duty.

The basketball team will resume action against Tufts at the Medford gymnasium tomorrow evening. Here again no changes are found in Coach George Sauer's opening five. The sophomore trio of Lou Cryans of Berlin and Sparkey Adams of Milford, forwards, and Matt Flaherty of Derry, center, will be teamed with veteran guards and co-captains Walt Webb of Newmarket and Pierre Boy of Berlin.

To date the team's record has been unimpressive when viewed from a won and lost standpoint, as it has dropped six contests in seven starts. However, the record book shows close games in all but the Rhode Island, Boston University, and Springfield encounters.

Wednesday the freshman basketball squad meets the yearling Jumbo quintet at Medford, while the Kitten hockeymen travel to Exeter Academy.

Opening the athletic activity of the Outing Club's annual winter carnival, the varsity ice team takes the rink against St. Anselm's while Saturday both hockey and basketball squads entertain Northeastern in league games.

Friday and Saturday the winter sports squad enters its second official team meet of the year and will face outstanding New England skiers in the carnival program. Downhill and slalom events will be run off Friday at the Gilford slope in Laconia, with the teams returning Saturday for cross-country races and jumping.

Other teams in action Feb. 4 are relay and winter track outfits as both varsity and freshmen meet Tufts away from home.

Sport Calendar Full for Maroon Teams This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31—The Springfield College basketball team which defeated the Northeastern University five in Boston Saturday will meet the Middlebury College quintet in the West Gym Thursday night. The last time these two teams met two years ago, the Middlebury aggregation had to be satisfied with a 45-17 defeat. The Maroons are improving in their ability to find the basket and the game should be an interesting one to watch.

The Maroon swimming team, victims last Saturday of a superior Brown team, will travel to New Haven tomorrow to meet a crack Yale team. Harry Rawstrom, Springfield star, is expected to make it a close race in the free-style events. Rawstrom is a member of the all-American swimming tea.

The freshman basketball team will pry off the lid on its regular schedule when it faces Worcester Academy on the latter's court Wednesday. Last year the Maroon freshman five downed the Worcester quintet 38-31. The Springfield yearling swimming team travels on the same day to Worcester to meet the Worcester academy natators who last year splashed to a 45-21 victory over the Springfield frosh.

The junior varsity basketball team will face the West Springfield Y. M. C. A. and the Westfield Y. M. C. A. court teams on Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week respectively.

The Maroon exhibition gym team, which was featured in a national picture magazine recently, will go through its paces at the Worcester Y. M. C. A. and the Huntington-Branch Y. M. C. A. on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

Cubs Satisfy Gleeson

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31 (AP)—Jimmy Gleeson, outfielder purchased by the Chicago Cubs from the Newark Bears during the winter, said yesterday he had droped his signed contract in the mail. He refused to divulge its terms.

Gleeson led the International League in two-base hits last year.

Sporting Around the Hub

Tufts vs. Terriers in Court Game

The basketball game between Boston University and Tufts Friday night shapes up as one of the best games of the week, inasmuch as both teams are ranked near the top among New England quintets. The Terriers have won three and lost three, while the Jumbos have won five out of eight. Both teams have lost to Brown, B. U. by 13 points and Tufts by four; both teams beat Springfield, B. U. by nine points and Tufts by 11; but Tufts beat Harvard by 15 points, while B. U. lost to the Crimson by 13.

* * *

Northeastern began pointing for its meeting at the Arena Saturday with the New Hampshire sextet, when Coach Herb Gallagher worked the boys at an early practice session today. A newcomer to the squad was Alex Niconchuck of Peabody, who played with Capt. Johnny Bialek, Husky captain two years ago. Alex has just returned to school after his 10-week work period.

* * *

Informal competition in the 16-pound shotput and 35-pound weight throw, open to all New England college athletes, will be held by the Harvard Athletic Association in Carey Cage Feb. 11. The competition is being held to remedy the present lack of action for college men in these events. Colleges which have entered include Boston College, Boston University, Bowdoin, Colby, New Hampshire, Northeastern, and Rhode Island State. Events will start at 3 p. m. Entries should be mailed to Roger F. Hooper, Jr., manager of the Harvard track and field team.

* * *

Clarkson Tech's iron-men pinned a 4-to-3 defeat on the Yale hockey sextet at New Haven last night. Clarkson had only four alternates, and ifs two defensemen had to play almost the whole game without relief.

* * *

Under auspices of the Boston Kiwanis Club, the Springfield College gymnastic team will give an exhibition in the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening. The team will present 17 numbers, including exhibitions of comedy gymnastics, tap dancing, juggling, tumbling, and work on the parallel bars. Feature will be the "Statutary of Youth" tableaux.

* * *

Next week end at the Garden the championship of the Provincial Hockey League may be settled. Guests will be the Valleyfield Braves, now solidly entrenched in second place and only a few games out of first. One win by the Olympics would hurt their chances to climb considerably, while two wins by the locals—a feat which has been impossible for the O's to accomplish this season on one week end—would practically end the Braves' chances. Russ Allen may return to the team for the series. This would give the locals six defensemen, and Coach Hago Harrington might push one up to wing. Logical choice would be Junie Stubbs, who has played up forward before.

* * *

Branch Rickey arrives in Boston about 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon for the third annual baseball writers' dinner. He will probably stay over that night and leave for St. Louis the following morning. Johnny Vander Meer, who comes up from Midland Park, N. J., will be given an early spot on the program. He wants to catch a night train back home to keep an appointment there Friday.

* * *

Joe Cronin drove through the storm, reaching here last night in time for dinner. His family is already in Florida. The Red Sox manager goes directly to Hot Springs with Lefty Grove and Jimmy Foxx after the baseball banquet.

* * *

The Washington club roster is the latest to come through the mail. Cincinnati's elaborate booklet came yesterday, with pictures of the famous 1869 Red Stockings on the cover. This itinerary of Bill McKechnie's outfit is the most complete issued in the major leagues, and includes past team records and data as well as brief histories of each current player.

Nations Challenge United States For Coveted Davis Cup

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Twenty-seven challenges have already been received for this year's Davis Cup play. The United States Lawn Tennis Association said yesterday this is three more challenges for the Cup, won by the United States in 1937 and successfully defended last year, than were received in 1938.

The deadline for filing entries is midnight, tonight. The draw will be Friday at 5 p. m.

The European Zone provided most of the challengers. Twenty nations challenged there, with six, led by the strong Australian team, challenging in the North American Zone, and one in the South American Zone.

Challenges received to date: South American Zone: Brazil. North American Zone: Australia, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Mexico, Philippine Islands. European Zone: Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

College Pitcher Joins Cleveland

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—Glenn Rankin, star college pitcher, has decided to give up his class books, for the time being, and join the Cleveland Indians of the American League.

The 19-year-old Michigan State right-hander has signed a contract with the Indians, his father, Alvin F. Rankin of Detroit, said yesterday, and will go South with them for spring training.

Young Rankin, who stands six-feet-two and weighs 160 pounds, won five games and lost three for State last year, and last summer helped Detroit win the National sandlot title at Pittsburgh. He is a junior a Michigan State.

Yankees Fall in Line

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Three more members of the New York Yankees got the habit yesterday, sending in their signed contracts for 1939. They were Wes Ferrell, veteran pitcher signed last summer after being released by Washington; Bill Knickerbocker, reserve infielder, and Arndt Jorgens, relief catcher.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League
New York Americans at Boston.
Chicago at New York Rangers.

International-American League
Pittsburgh at Springfield.

American Association
Minneapolis at Kansas City.
St. Paul at Tulsa.
(No games last night.)

B. A. A. Speed Attraction

By a Staff Photographer
Ben Johnson
Former Columbia sprinter who will perform on the Boston Garden track in the B. A. A. sprint to be held Feb. 11.

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Pacific Coast Sidelines—N. Y. Americans Top Scoring List—British Comment

All-Year Outdoor Skating Rink Proving Successful

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Collegiate and professional hockey teams have joined the sprouting crop of public skaters who are initiating the world's first all-year outdoor artificial ice rink, the Westwood Tropical Ice Gardens.

Under the year-round sun, the dazzling slab of man-made ice is attracting scores of skaters who a year ago would never have thought they would be enjoying the cold-country sport in the balmy air of southern California. And typical of the superlatives distinguishing southern California is the ambitious effort of establishing the all-year rink; to less adventuresome promoters, discretion might have dictated a location in a country already familiar with ice skating at least during the winter season. But southern California, home of many national and Olympic champions in every line of sport, was deemed sports-minded enough to warrant the step, and turnstiles are now vindicating this confidence; last year the metropolitan district had but one rink; now it has three, with more rumored in the offing, for it's actually crowded during many of the sessions on the several rinks.

Near U. C. L. A.

The Tropical Ice Gardens is (or are) right in the front yard of the University of California at Los Angeles, and the collegiate hockey league has already adopted the rink for double-header programs every Saturday night until the end of March. Pro teams are budding under the aegis of the Orsatti brothers of baseball and talent-agency fame; the Hollywood Planets and the Los Angeles White Wings are to play every Sunday afternoon until the eastern pro leagues complete their season, and then barnstorming tours of the winners are expected to include the unique rink here under a summer moon, or at least under a spring sun.

The man behind this amazing venture is A. Frank Ruppenthal, a sportsman from St. Louis, Mo., has come to town, and instead of "bein' shown" as most people from Missouri demand, he has done the showing; he has interested various persons to finance the idea which is now proving successful in spite of itself. Mr. Ruppenthal used to own the St. Louis Flyers, a pro team, he says, in explaining his interest.

Freeze Under Sun

Out here on a vacation two years ago, he ran across Hermann Vetter, a refrigeration engineer who had invented a new way to make an ice rink: the freezing surface is sheeted steel which can be used as a ballroom or basketball floor. The underside of the sheet resembles corrugated cardboard, with channels circulating 6,000,000 gallons of freezing fluid daily. With the hottest December on record (92 degrees on at least one occasion), the Vetter invention did its work ship-shape in keeping the rink a rink and not a pool; so it is a fair conclusion that Mr. Vetter didn't fool Mr. Ruppenthal and the Westwood Business Men's Association last summer when he froze a sample slab in 19 minutes under a blazing summer sun.

Giant compressors insure as smooth an ice surface in 100-degree days as in below-freezing weather. When operating at capacity next July, they will freeze 150,000 pounds of ice a day, 20,000 gallons of water being required for the 1½-inch ice crust for skating.

The rink measures some 21,000 square feet, less the cut corners. Too large for hockey regulations, it requires special borders during matches. For public skating, it can accommodate 1,700 skaters.

Resembles Swiss Village

Although named "Tropical Ice Gardens," the establishment resembles a Swiss village, with atmospheric structures for the grandstand, skate room, restaurant, and togshop. The name was thought of to get prospective patrons thinking that skating is not a cold sport, and perhaps the success of the place can be credited to this. The gala opening last November featured an ice show called "St. Moritz Express," which was considered appropriate, and artistic, although it failed to make expenses: it was the third such ice revue to hit town, and even if it were the best, the idea was about played out after the Ice Follies of 1939 and Sonja Henie had shown their wares.

Seats for 8,000

The grandstand seats some 8,000 persons, and has yet to be filled, according to the management, which has high hopes for the current collegiate hockey to do the trick.

Regardless of the name, the rink is Swiss in style; it sits in the midst of a gravel parking area of 10 acres that include free parking space for some 5,000 automobiles. The plot has been leased from the United States Government on a percentage basis; it is part of the ground belonging to the nearby National Soldiers Home, and the deal was engineered largely on the efforts of the business men's association, headed by the realtor, Harold Janss. Retaining Mr. Ruppenthal as a major stockholder, a recent reorganization has put W. W. Oswarld, meat merchant, in as president of the $125,000 enterprise.

At the collegiate games, the patrons are now seeking the best skating on the Pacific Coast and among the best on the continent, for the rink has become the home of the University of Southern California Trojans, as well as for the Bruins, Loyola Lions, and the Hollywood Athletic Club.

The Trojans early in January won the Pacific Coast Winter Sports Championships at Yosemite by defeating Cal 8-1, and Loyola 5-2. It was a fitting climax to the pre-season barnstorming tour in which the Trojans defeated the University of Alberta twice, Illinois, John Carroll U., St. Nicholas Hockey Club (New York), and Minnesota twice; the Trojans lost only to Toronto, McGill, and Harvard, and tied Queen's University (Kingston, Ont.).

The preceding season had seen Troy become a national contender, the first major school in the west to cut such a swath, according to Al Wesson, tipster of Trojan tidbits. The debut was marked by two wins over Minnesota, co-holder of the Big Ten title at the time.

Started 14 Years Ago

The game started here only 14 years ago, when some Canadian boys in U. S. C. requested it; and it has been carried on largely by boys from the cold country who are now enrolled at the local schools. Troy's coach for the past decade has been Arnold Eddy, who never played a game in his life; he is also graduate manager of the institution, and there are few better all-around sportsmen in these parts. Advisory coach is Dr. Charles G. Hartley, father of local hockey who was a member of the Canadian champion team at Royal College of Dental Surgery in 1902; he helped introduce hockey to Germany in 1909, and as a member of the Berlin Skating Club aided in winning the international championship at St. Moritz in 1913; in addition to aiding Coach Eddy win several western championships, he tutored the team alone to a title in 1928.

Bearing out the predictions of the best Trojan team in history, the roster has as the first string: Jerry Beranek, two letters, goalie from Saskatoon, Sask.; Beverly North, sophomore defense from Central Collegiate Institute, Calgary, Alberta; Al Fitzgerald, junior, defense, from Calgary; Wilbert Lenox, sophomore center, from Calgary; Hermann Schaller, two letters, wing, from Saskatoon; and John Richardson, sophomore wing from Calgary. Other topflight players are: Bennie Novicki, senior forward from Calgary; Earl Robson, senior forward from Vulcan, Alberta; Eric Beauchamp, sophomore center from Edmonton, Alberta; Stuart King, senior centerforward, from Calgary; Richard Tougas, sophomore forward from Edmonton; Arnold Prosser, senior forward from Fountain City, Wis.; Carlos Escadero, sophomore forward from Peru; and William Harmon, substitute goalie, a junior who is the only Californian, from Glendale.

Robert K. Shellaby

'Tropical Ice Gardens'

All-year outdoor artificial ice rink at Westwood Village, Los Angeles, Calif.

And Talking of . . . Basketball

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

British Expect to Have It

LONDON—The British are to have Basketball. In a quiet sort of way, they may be said to have had some already—notably an exhibition match between Resident Americans and London, played the other day in one of the covered lawn tennis courts at Queen's Club, here—but now the managements of ice rinks are interesting themselves in the box-office aspect of the proposition as a summer feature, and a Basketball League is in process of formation, to put the thing on a competitive basis calculated to appeal to the public.

The game can be played on boards laid over where the ice surfaces are now, and the players—or at any rate, many of them—can be the Canadian ice hockey stars who make a nice living here as amateurs during the winter. The Basketball project appears to offer some of them the prospect of a nice living during the summer, too, and to offer team organizers the opportunity of saving the cost of these players' fares to and from Canada at the end and start of each hockey season.

No Public

Basketball is one of the games highly popular in the United States for which Britain has not yet fallen. It is played here to a certain extent—perhaps one should say, rather, an uncertain extent—but it has no public. Maybe that is because the British version is decidedly less dramatic, vigorous, speedy and clever than the American. However, they tell me that there are something like 300 clubs already in the country, so it seems that the prospective organizers have something to work on.

In not being attracted yet to Basketball, Britain is rather out of line internationally. For I remember that, at the last Olympic Games, this team game commanded more entries than any other on the Berlin program, though it had never been considered worthy of inclusion before. The countries that sent teams were U. S. A. (the winners—very easily), Canada (the runner-up), France, Estonia, Chile, Turkey, Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Peru, Egypt, Mexico, Belgium, Latvia, Uruguay, Brazil, Japan, China, and the Philippines.

Inventor

What with this Basketball League of Nations on Parade and the tall, sinewy Americans being, literally and metaphorically, head and shoulders above all the rest, this was a mighty proud occasion for the "Father of Basketball," Dr. James Naismith, professor of anatomy at Springfield College (Massachusetts). He was right there to see it. And he told how he came to invent the game 45 years previously.

"It was," he said, "in order to provide a good game at Springfield between Autumn's football and Summer's baseball. The authorities asked me to think up something. I tried. At first nothing happened. Then an idea began to develop, and not long afterward the 13 fundamental rules of basketball were sketched out. The next thing was to see how the theory worked out in practice. The test was made in the gymnasium. The new game caught on. And here we are."

Since then, the simple game has become a complicated and arduous "high pressure" sport. National interpretations of it vary, and the American one is away ahead of all the others for match-winning efficiency. The "coach," that formidable force in all American sport, has laid his capable hands upon it, intensified the competitive element, brought much thinking to bear on the evolution of technique. Now, so it appears, we are to see what Britain can do. The first thing must be to awaken interest. Which is just what the Basketball sponsors here now are earnestly trying to do.

Dr. Naismith To See Garden Bill

Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball, is in New York for a visit. He will stay over to see the twin bill in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 1 when Syracuse meets Manhattan and N. Y. U. faces St. John's. It will be Dr. Naismith's first peek at one of the regular Garden doubleheaders of the game which he invented back at Springfield College in 1892.

Drawn by John Allan May

Ski Riders Heading For Nationals

ST. PAUL (AP)—The nation's premier ski riders, together with a distinct foreign threat, will test their flying ability on the wooden sticks here Feb. 4 and 5 in quest of the United States Ski Jumping Championship.

Reidar Andersen, champion of Norway, who has leaps of 311 and 340 feet to his credit in competition in Jugoslavia, and considered one of the sport's greatest stylists, is entered in the tournament. Andersen is attempting to duplicate the feats of the Ruud brothers of Norway, who collected a major portion of titles in this country in 1937 and 1938.

Defending champion in the event to be held on a new slide capable of springing jumpers out 230 feet or more will be Sig Ulland of Lake Tahoe, Calif. Also coming from California are Roy Mikkelson, who twice has held the National title, and John Elvrum of Los Angeles.

Another principal is expected to be Alf Engen of Salt Lake City, who jumped 245 feet in the National tourney in 1937 at Salt Lake City.

Leading the Minnesota contingent will be George Kotlarek of Duluth, the 1936 champion, and Sverre Fredheim of St. Paul, former Olympic team member and twice runnerup in National competition.

Defending his laurels in the boys' section against a fast field will be Crosby Perry-Smith of Lake Placid, N. Y.

Among other noted riders in the tournament are Paul and Walter Bietila of the University of Wisconsin, members of the "Flying Bietila" family of Ishpeming, Mich. Paul was National Class A runnerup a year ago, and is present National Collegiate Champion. Walter is a former member of the United States Olympic team.

Wilson Takes Ninth Skating Title Since '29

TORONTO (CP) — Montgomery (Bud) Wilson of Toronto won his second successive, and his ninth since 1929, Senior Canadian Figure Skating Championship here recently. Mary Rose Thacker, 15, of Winnipeg, succeeded Eleanor O'Meara of Toronto as women's champion.

Wilson led in both school figures and free skating and finished well ahead of Ralph McCreath, and Jack Vigeon, fellow members of Toronto Skating Club. Norah McCarthy of Toronto was second and Miss O'Meara fourth.

McCreath, who won the the Junior North American Pairs Championship last year with Mrs. Humphrey Bonnycastle, the former Veronica Clarke, skated with Miss McCarthy for an easy victory in the senior pairs. Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cruikshank of Ottawa were second.

The Fours Championship went to Gillian Watson, Ruth Hall, Sandy McKechnie and Donald Gilchrist of Toronto while the Cruikshanks took the waltzing title and Janet Sweatman and her brother, Fraser, of Winnipeg, won the 10-step competition.

Three-Day Match Drawn

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 31 (CP Cable)—A three-day match between the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team and a combined Transvaal eleven ended yesterday in a draw. In reply to M. C. C.'s total of 434 runs the Springboks made scores of 304 and 220 for two wickets.

Alan Melville, South African captain and former Sussex star, batted vigorously for 107 runs in the Springboks' second innings, in 2h. 24m., at the wickets he hit a six and 11 fours.

Leonard Hutton, Yorkshire first-wicket batsman, was M. C. C.'s high scored with 148, Walter Hammond, skipper of the touring team, made 79 and Basil Valentine 71.

Gottselig Out Of First Place Among Scorers

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (AP)—A year or two back the New York Americans were called the "Old Men of Manhattan" because they depended upon such aged forwards as Nels Stewart, Tommy Anderson, Art Chapman and a few others only slightly younger. Now it seems those oldsters are the principal reasons why the Americans are tied with the New York Rangers for second place in the National Hockey League standing.

When Chicago's Johnny Gottselig, who had set the pace fom the start of the season, finally dropped from the top of the league's scoring list last week, it was Anderson who moved to the top. Scoring once and collecting three assists in the week which ended Sunday, Tommy brought his season's total to 28 points—10 goals and 18 assists.

Second-Place Tie

Another American, Sweeney Schriner, and Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens went into a second-place tie, two points behind Anderson and one up on Gottselig. The Chicagoan went into a four-way tie with Stewart, Marty Barry of Detroit and Syl Apps of Toronto for fourth place. Each has 25 points.

Also among the first 20 on the scoring table are Lorne Carr (21 points), Eddie Wiseman (19) and Art Jackson (18) of the Amerks. Jackson is the only real youngster of the lot. Then not far behind are Chapman and Johnny Sorrell with 14 points each. All that helps explain the Americans' position and why they're second in the team scoring totals.

Gottselig Scoreless

Gottselig, scoreless last week, lost all claim to leadership, as Stewart, Gordie Drillon of Toronto and Alex Shibicky of the Rangers share goal getting honors with 12 each and Anderson and Schriner are tied for play-making honors with 18 assists apiece. Toronto's Red Horner, as usual, tops the penalty list with 63 minutes as compared to 50 for Art Coulter of the Rangers. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Anderson, Americans	10	18	28
Schriner, Americans	8	18	26
Blake, Montreal	11	15	26
Stewart, Americans	12	13	25
Gottselig, Chicago	11	14	25
Apps, Toronto	10	15	25
Barry, Detroit	9	16	25
Howe, Detroit	9	13	22
Drillon, Toronto	12	9	21
Hextall, Rangers	10	11	21
Carr, Americans	10	11	21
Smith, Rangers	7	14	21
Haynes, Montreal	4	16	20
Wiseman, Americans	8	11	19
Watson, Rangers	7	12	19
Jackson, Americans	11	7	18
Cain, Montreal	8	10	18
Chamberlain, Toronto	7	11	18
Shibicky, Rangers	12	5	17
Hiller, Rangers	8	9	17
Bauer, Boston	6	11	17
Gagnon, Montreal	6	11	17

Pop Warner Calls Stanford Coaching Rumor Misleading

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, who announced his resignation Sunday night as head football coach of Temple University, said yesterday he would consider joining the Stanford coaching staff only with the consent of C. E. (Tiny) Thornhill, present mentor.

Warner, who went to Temple from Stanford six years ago and was succeeded here by Thornhill, his former assistant, criticized what he said was "undue, unauthorized and misleading publicity" concerning the possibility of his becoming an advisory coach here.

The veteran mentor, who said Sunday night he hoped his assistant at Temple, Fred Swan, former Stanford player, would be made head coach, has a home on the Stanford campus, where he always has returned after the football season at Temple. He said he had no future plans.

"I have not been approached officially and want it thoroughly understood that I am not after Coach C. E. Thornhill's job," Warner said in a statement.

"I would be interested only in case the authorities should feel that I could be of service and providing my services would be welcomed by Mr. Thornhill."

Thornhill's contract expires in April, but the Board of Athletic Control has indicated a renewal would be offered.

Higgins in Detroit

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—Frank (Pinky) Higgins, third baseman whom the Detroit Tigers obtained in a trade with the Boston Red Sox recently, yesterday signed a 1939 Detroit contract, Jack Zeller, General Manager of the Tigers, did not reveal the salary.

Higgins, who came to Detroit from his home at Dallas, will be one of the guests of honor at a sports banquet here today. Other sports figures who will attend the event include Wallace Wade, football coach at Duke University; Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian's passthrowing all-America quarterback, and Elmer (Gus) Hendsrson, new coach of the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League.

Jamaica vs. Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 31 (CP Cable)—Jamaica batsmen hit up 302 for four wickets yesterday in reply to Trinidad's opening innings of 178 in the Inter-Colonial cricket match that opened over the week end. G. Headley had scored 128, not out, when stumps were drawn.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Fordham 43, Georgetown 34.
Catholic 41, Loyola (Baltimore) 35.
Duquesne 47, Carnegie Tech. 34.
Minnesota 34, Chicago 27.
Iowa 39, South Dakota 30.
Drake 35, Oklahoma Aggies 28.
Nebraska 51, Iowa State 44.
St. Louis 22, Creighton 20.
Missouri 52, Washington (St. Louis) 33.
Kentucky 51, Vanderbilt 37.
Cornell College 38, Beloit 34.
Louisiana State 48, Miss. State 33.
Louisiana Tech. 38, Southwestern L. I. 35.
Centre 47, Transylvania 33.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Progressive Association

There is no organization connected with the game of golf that is more interested in helping the player than the Greenskeeping Superintendents Association. Its members carry on their work the year round, and while many of their brother professionals spend their winters in warmer climes, they are busy improving their soil techinque that the golfer may have better greens on which to sink putts.

Who are the greenskeepers? What part do they play in the great game of golf and how important is their work? These are questions which we venture to say receive little attention from the millions who take part in this great outdoor sport, yet these men are a big factor in reducing the scores of the best as well as the poorest golfers.

Hold Annual Show

One of the means they employ for the advancement of their profession is the holding of a National Turf Conference and Equipment Show each year. The thirteenth of these is to be held at Kansas City, Mo., next week, and they are planning to make it of greater value to their field of work than any of those yet held.

It is at these meetings that valuable research work and new developments are brought out as part of an educational program. All subjects which enter into golf maintenance are discussed by leading authorities, and in this way greenskeepers from all over the country are able to keep up with all the latest improvements and so make use of them in bettering the condition of their greens.

Green-Building Contest

This year's show is to have one of the most unique events ever attempted in the golf industry. It will be a model green-building contest which will be participated in by delegates from some 30 states. The actual model must be designed within a space 10 feet square. It will be judged for general appearance, contour of green, and traps with relation to economical maintenance, design most suitable for the average golfer, and best basic construction.

By means of this competition, for which cash prizes are to be awarded, it is expected that some new ideas will be brought out. The greens of today are far superior to those on which the golfers of the previous century were wont to play, and it would seem hard to improve on them. But every year finds some new discovery being made, and we look for some further advancement as a result of this novel contest.

Give the Greenskeeper Credit

Course records have been lowered to figures which would never have been thought of 25 years ago. Better clubs, a livelier ball, expert teaching, constant practice, and more competition have all played their part in improving the standard of play; but let the golfer not forget that the greenskeeper is entitled to plenty of credit for whittling a stroke or two off his handicap by giving him better greens to play on.

* * *

The Iron Man Signs

There will be a number of hold-outs among the baseball players this year as in the past; but the highest-priced player of 1938 will not be among them. Lou Gehrig has already signed for 1939. The famous "Iron Man" of the Yankees, who held out last year, was one of the first to come to terms on what is called a "compromise" agreement, and now he is all set to raise his remarkable record of playing in 2,122 consecutive major-league games.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

Charlie Speidel, Penn State College wrestling coach, has won an academic degree. . . . Co-Captains Edward Gustafson and Charles Corbett are the only lettermen on the Chicago varsity fencing team. . . . Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize of the Cardinals were the best batting combination in the National League last year. They hit for a total of 642 bases.

Sons of four former major-league players are candidates for the Indiana varsity baseball team. . . . This is Ned Merriam's tenth year as coach of the Chicago varsity track team. . . . Don Lash, who is representing the Indiana State Police, does his training under his former coach at Indiana University.

In his eight major league seasons, Lombardi of the Reds has caught in 920 games. . . . The Western indoor tennis meet will start Saturday with Bobby Riggs seeded No. 1. . . . It is reported that the receipts for the Budge-Vines tennis matches are running ahead of those for the Perry-Vines matches of 1937.

Fred Swan in Line to Replace Warner as Grid Coach at Temple

BULLETIN

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Fred Swan, for the past six years an assistant, was appointed head football coach at Temple University today to succeed Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, who announced his resignation at his home in Palo Alto, Calif., Sunday night.

The University Football Committee gave Swan, former Stanford star, a three-year contract. The salary was not disclosed, but a University spokesman said it probably would be $7,500 a year.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—The name of Fred Swan, former Stanford football star and for the past six years assistant to Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, is mentioned most prominently in speculation on the successor to the "Old Fox" as head football coach at Temple University.

Warner, gridiron strategist, announced his resignation at his home in Palo Alto, Calif. His three-year contract with the Owls would have expired at the end of this year.

Temple University's Athletic Council, through Director Earl R. Yeomans, said it was "reluctant" to accept Warner's resignation and telegraphed him it was "well satisfied with your efforts and appreciate the contribution you have made to Temple football."

Retain Assistants

Yeomans said both Swan and backfield coach Charles "Chuck" Winterburn, who signed three-year contracts at the same time as Warner, would be retained and that both would receive "deep consideration" for the head position.

A well-informed university source said there was little question Swan would be named and would be permitted to select his own assistants. He added, however, that Winterburn, also a Stanford graduate, was certain to be retained.

Swan is known to have been recommended by Warner. The 35-year-old assistant, who captained the 1926 Stanford team, has been line coach at Temple and served in similar capacity at Colgate and Wisconsin.

Would Like Job

"Certainly I'd like the job," Swan said in commenting on the reports.

Yeomans indicated the position might be filled soon.

However, a date for a meeting of the Football Committee, which would name the coach, is indefinite.

Chairman Charles G. Erny is vacationing in Florida.

Temple, which won three games, lost six and tied one under Warner last season, faces an all-major opponent schedule, including games with Texas Christian, Carnegie Tech and Pittsburgh, this year.

Eagles Sign Mellor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Iva D. "Whitey" Mellor, 160-pound halfback of the suburban semi-pro Conshohocken team, has been signed to play next year with the Philadelphia Eagles in the National Professional Football League

Bert Bell, President of the Eagles, said he had been trying to sign the triple-threat Mellor for two years.

Brightest Season Seen Ahead For Sandlot Baseball Leagues

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Ray Dumont, whose depression-born idea has dusted a lot of "sand" from sandlot baseball, believes 1939 will be its brightest season.

An energetic young man of 33, Dumont is President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, so his bigger-and-better attitude is understandable. But he expects the coming year to produce such advances in what has been called "baseball's bottom crust" that the season will dwarf, by comparison, the changes that have come in the semi-pro sport since he organized his first tournament in 1930.

"We had about 12 teams in that first one and had trouble getting that many," he said. "Next summer we'll have almost 500,000 players competing in 1,000 leagues, with some 800 districts, state and regional tournaments. More than that, we hope to see most semi-pros under contract to teams which compete in regulated leagues."

Business Was Low

In 1930, Dumont ran a sports goods department in a Wichita, Kans., store. Business was so bad he had the idea of organizing a tournament among sandlot teams playing for various Wichita industrial firms. A small state tournament went over so big that he carried the idea through for four more years before trying out the idea on a national scale in 1935. Last August, at Wichita, 87,000 fans paid to see the tournament as a team from Buford, Ga., won the national championship and $5,000.

"We've had a lot of fun," Dumont continued. "Sometimes we'd have tournaments and find players without suits—and vice versa. Then when we did get a tournament going, sometimes one company, dissatisfied with its losing team, would just get out the check book and hire all the players away from another team. But we hope those days are coming to an end."

International Program

For the coming year, Dumont expects to see not only the 48 states in the program but also clubs from Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Puerto Rico. Which makes it look like a busy season for major league scouts. Last season 156 players made the jump from semi-pro ranks into organized baseball. One of the sandlot game's star graduates is Freddy Hutchinson, who won 25 games for Seattle last season and will hurl for Detroit's Tigers. Hutchinson played for Tacoma, Wash., in the 1937 national semi-pro tourney. John Hubbell, brother of the famous Carl, now is with Jersey City after pitching for Arkansas City, Kans., in the 1936 semi-pro program.

George Sisler, recently named to baseball's Hall of Fame, is the semi-pro high commissioner, while on the executive board with Sisler are Fred Clarke, former Pittsburgh Pirates Manager, and Tris Speaker, famous Boston and Cleveland outfielder.

American Tennis Players Triumph

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 31 (AP)—Four United States stars won their matches in straight sets in the International Tennis Tournament yesterday.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated L. Kirkaldy, 6—4, 6—3; Hal Surface of Kansas City defeated J. H. Bonitto, 6—0, 6—2; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., beat Mrs. D. Browning, 6—0, 6—0, and Katharine Winthrop of Boston trounced Mrs. D. Bicknell, 6—0, 6—1.

H. B. Scott Does Well in Cricket

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 31 (CP)—The burden of Australia's fast bowling assignment, shouldered in recent international matches by E. L. McCormick, may be shared in future by H. B. Scott, another Victorian whose remarkable showing in his initial first-class match has brought a chorus of praise from experts.

Playing in a Sheffield Shield match against New South Wales, Scott captured seven wickets for 33 runs in the home team's first innings and followed it up by dismissing five men for 46 runs. At one stage in South Wales' second innings he took three wickets for five runs.

Going into the concluding stage of the match, Victoria has a distinct advantage. The visiting team obtained 259 runs in reply to New South Wales' 120. Batting a second time yesterday the home players were dismissed for 217.

Batting honors for Victoria went to A. L. Hassett with 82. Second place was taken by R. Gregory with 76 runs.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich kept Australian doubles crown at home, defeating Germans Henner Henkel and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm.

Three Years Ago

Twenty-four nations, same as in 1935, challenge for Davis Cup.

Five Years Ago

Yale named Raymond (Ducky) Pond as head football coach for 1934.

Hockey Referee To Be Honored By Enthusiasts

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 31 (CP)—Hockey enthusiasts from Brantford will make a presentation to—of all people—a referee at a Toronto hockey game March 4.

Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League, has ruled that Mickey Ion will referee the Chicago-Toronto game that night so that 500 Brantford fans may give the veteran official a silver telephone set between periods. Baldy Northcott of the Chicago team will receive an identical gift.

Ion is a native of Brantford and Northcott lived here for several years. The telephone sets are symbolic of the fact that Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, lived here.

Goldberg Fast Starter

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 31 (AP)—Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh's all-America, is the fastest back on the get-away he has ever coached, Andy Kerr, of Colgate said here yesterday, as he returned from the West Coast, where he was co-tutor of the all-East team that lost to Westerners.

"Goldberg may have not been the fastest runner," Kerr explained, "but at the end of the first two steps he was moving faster than anybody I have coached."

Kerr picked Billy Patterson of Baylor as the outstanding Western player and named Heikkenen of Michigan the outstanding Eastern lineman. Andy said that Patterson, a great passer, was the difference between the two teams, but he admitted that the loss of Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross, out with injuries, was a blow to the Eastern forces.

U. S. Bobsled Takes Fifth

CORTINA D'AMPAZZO, Italy, Jan. 31 (AP)—Switzerland won the International Four-Man Bobsled Championship today. The United States team finished fifth.

Britain had the best time in the final race, 1m. 20.75s., with the U. S. fifth in 1:22.85. The final standings were:

Switzerland, 5m. 30.37s.; Great Britain, 5:31.61; Germany (first team), 5:36.83; Germany (second team), 5:37.31; United States, 5:38.48.

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Boston Amusements—New Play at Wilbur—Art, Radio

'What Every Woman Wants' Is Comedy of Old New England

By L. A. Sloper

When a novelist writes a play, the correct thing to say is that he is a very good novelist. That comment applies literally to Esther Forbes, author of a half-dozen novels. Her first, "O Genteel Lady!", was a clever satirical story of old New England. Later ones found their setting in the same period and vicinity. Similarly, her first play, "What Every Woman Wants," which opened at the Wilbur last night, is set in Massachusetts of Colonial days.

But for her first play she has had a collaborator, Saxon Kling, who it is said has written plays before. Indeed, his name precedes hers on the playbill, and she has modestly said that the piece is chiefly his. The plot, if the observer may guess, is hers, by evidence of its resemblance to her own tales. Very likely Mr. Kling had more to do with hammering it into shape for the stage. Work yet remains for him to do.

The plot is an amusing one which bears a strong family resemblance to the story of one of Miss Forbes' novels. It has to do with the young widow of a Massachusetts farmer, who buys an indentured servant in order to provide a husband for her serving girl, who otherwise would become an unmarried mother. It is quite in accord with the literary custom in these matters that the mistress should fall in love with the serving man—a pretty kettle of fish.

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The authors have some fun with the Puritans, taking a maliciously good-natured relish in underlining their short-comings. These short-comings are of course no surprise to anybody who has read his Bradford. In fact the authors let their victims off a good deal easier than the Governor did.

They are guilty of some anachronisms, however. I do not believe that the Puritans used such expressions as "He can't do this to me." And when the parson remarks that the Puritans are "not saints, as some suppose," he is taking the viewpoint of a later century. Certainly nobody in Puritan days thought of the Puritans as saintly. That was an invention, probably, of the nineteenth century.

Set down one odd achievement for the authors. Their third act is their best. The play is slow in getting under way, and the first two acts consume a great deal of time in getting not very far along. The third act contains more action, and some amusing lines. On the whole, though, there is hardly movement enough for a play, at least as the piece appeared last night.

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This may well have been due in considerable part to the performance, which was far from smooth. The pace was slow and the timing of the lines was poor. Delivery was often lacking in clarity, and emphasis was frequently wrong. It is possible that with much tightening up, the production might make a better impression.

Miss Larrimore seemed a little out of her habitat as a Colonial widow. In her effort to convey the lady's distraction, she gave the impression instead of a distracted actress. Moreover, she opened on so high a key that she left herself no room for a crescendo as the play went along.

The indentured servant was played by Don Terry, a young man of good presence and engaging manner who appeared more at ease in Colonial Massachusetts than most of his fellow players. Featured with him was Viola Roache, who relied upon her familiar methods to portray a housekeeper. The unhappy maid was played by Virginia Campbell in a conventional style that caused hearty laughter. The other roles were taken with varying degrees of efficiency.

Colonial Humors

Wilbur Theater—Lee and J. J. Shubert present Francine Larrimore in "What Every Woman Wants," a comedy by Saxon Kling and Esther Forbes, staged by Arthur Sircom, settings by Watson Barratt, costumes by Ben Edwards, bird and animal imitations by Willard Cary.

Beginning Jan. 30, 1939, with this cast:

Goody (Goodwife) Bayne ..... Viola Roache
Asa Bigelow ..... Seth Arnold
Debby Sykes ..... Virginia Campbell
Caleb Whipple ..... Walter Baldwin
Kate Colman ..... Francine Larrimore
Gideon Hereford ..... Don Terry
Jabez (Goodman) Bayne ..... Hale Norcross
Pastor Allin ..... Charles Kennedy
Magistrate Higgins ..... Frank Wilcox
1st Butcher ..... Norman Stuart
2nd Butcher ..... Willard Cary
Goodman Braden (Tunesetter) ..... William Stone
Goodman Wright ..... Russell Morrison
Goodman Preston ..... Edward Hodge
Deacon Travor ..... John Ravold
Widow Scroggs ..... Phillipa Bevans
Goodman Russell ..... George Taylor
Tom Longfellow ..... Edward Craven
Shelby Page ..... Katherine York
Deacon Wainright ..... Elmer Jerome
Jerusha Whipple ..... Mabel Paige

Plays as They Come and Go

Boston theater patrons, who have counted on getting a glimpse of George M. Cohan in a return engagement of "I'd Rather Be Right," are going to be disappointed. The tour is to end in Providence on Feb. 18, three weeks sooner than had been expected. That eliminates prospects for the booking which had been announced for the Boston Opera House, starting Feb. 20.

Reports issued from Sam Harris's office during the tour indicate the huge audiences that have seen the show wherever it has visited. The termination of the journey, it is said, comes at Mr. Cohan's request.

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Another "Mikado"?

It is reported in New York that "Hot Mikado" is to open in Boston on Feb. 20, but no confirmation of the booking is discoverable here. Already arrangements have been made for a Federal Theater company to visit here with Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and the D'Oyly Carte Company will pay their biennial visit starting in April.

"Hot Mikado" would be a swing version of the Gilbert and Sullivan piece. Progress toward its production was made yesterday with the signing of Bill Robinson, Negro tap dancer, for a prominent part. But the New York Times discovered a snag in the possible competition between this work and a Federal Theater Negro version of "The Mikado," originating in Chicago, which is looking toward an engagement in New York. Producer of "Hot Mikado," according to the Times, threatened to abandon his undertaking if the Federal Theater held to its plan.

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Miss Draper's Programs

The schedule of performances for Ruth Draper's engagement at the Plymouth starting on Feb. 6 will be as follows:

Monday evening: "Opening a Bazaar," "In County Kerry," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "In a Church in Italy."

Tuesday evening: "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," "The German Governess," "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains," "Three Imaginary Folk Songs," "Love in the Balkans," and "A Scottish Immigrant at Ellis Island."

Wednesday evening: "The Italian Lesson," "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations," "Doctors," "An English Lady Showing Her Garden," "On a Porch in a Maine Coast Village," and "Vive La France!"

Thursday afternoon: "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," "A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital," "A French Dressmaker," "Doctors," and "In a Church in Italy."

Thursday evening: "At an English House Party," "A Class in Greek Poise," "Three Breakfasts," "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations," and "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains."

Friday evening: "Opening a Bazaar," "In County Kerry," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "In a Church in Italy."

Saturday afternoon: "On a Corner of Grand Street," "At an English House Party," "Doctors," "Southern Girl at a Dance," "On a Porch in a Maine Coast Village," and "Vive La France!"

Saturday evening: "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," "At a Telephone Switchboard," "Three Breakfasts," "A Class in Greek Poise," "At an Art Exhibition," and "The Actress."

Escape and Discovery in the Filmed 'Grand Illusion'
Jean Gabin, Dita Parlo, and Dalio in the picture continuing at the Fine Arts Theater.

Thump! Thump!

Movie microphones are sensitive. Matty Malneck made this discovery when he and his swing orchestra began work on "St. Louis Blues."

There was a thump thump in the first film rushes which couldn't be associated with any of the instruments in the band. It was decided that the only way to find the source of the sound was to watch each of the musicians during rehearsal. And it wasn't long before the culprit was detected. It was the accordion player, who long ago formed the habit of beating out his own rhythm with his foot.

New England Repertory To Give Molière Play

The New England Repertory Company will offer as its fifth production Molière's "The Physician in Spite of Himself," playing from Feb. 7 to 10 at Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Ave. Edwin Pettet, director of the company, will play Sganarelle, and Jane Laurie, Lucinde.

Artists Advised On World's Fair

Artists resident in Massachusetts who intend to submit prints or drawings for exhibition at the World's Fair in New York are invited to send their material to the Federal Art Project, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, in care of the Graphic Art Selection Committee, between Feb. 8 and 15.

The Committee of Selection is comprised of Asa Cheffetz, Arthur W. Heintzelman, and Blanche Lazzell, Massachusetts artists, with Henry P. Rossiter, Curator of Prints, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Chairman, and candidates should note the following.

Graphic artists may present two works to the Committee but successful candidates will be represented by only one. Painters or sculptors who have sent in works in one of these fields may also submit two examples to the graphic arts section.

Radio Studios Draw Tourists

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along with the movie studios and Beverly Hills, the radio headquarters of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company have blossomed out as tourist attractions in Southern California.

The Columbia Broadcasting System built its West Coast plant in such a way that, aside from its main purpose as a business enterprise, it could and has developed a strong visitor interest. In this respect the Columbia network is on equal terms with the NBC on the Pacific coast whereas NBC's Radio City in New York overshadows not only the Columbia studios but many other New York sights as an attraction.

When the Columbia-KNX headquarters were dedicated last April, the management believed modestly that there might be a slight degree of public interest, so they trained a few temporary guides. Instead of ebbing interest has increased until now there is a permanent staff of nine college graduates conducting the tours.

50,000 Visitors

Recently, at the close of the seventh month, Tourist No. 50,000 was received at the studio.

A charge of 40 cents is made for routine tours; in cases of large groups, the visits are usually arranged by organizations at a reduced rate.

The Columbia Square building on the site of a pioneer film plant, houses the studios of KNX, the key station of the Columbia Pacific Network, and the western headquarters of the national chain. Its group of modern buildings, designed by William Lescaze, is the first ever built for radio use exclusively; virtually all other radio headquarters, with the exception of NBC's new Hollywood unit, are in adapted buildings or are incomplete in their facilities. Even the New York headquarters of both chains share office space with other business.

On arriving at the Square, visitors are impressed with the modernity of the structure, as modern as the means of communication it serves.

45 Minute Tour

The C. B. S. tour requires 45 minutes, allowing time for visitors' questions and answers. The guides are under the supervision of Mrs. Frances Wilder, who is credited with originating and directing the Rockefeller Guided Tours through Rockefeller Center in New York.

The visitor sees the new "streamlined" studios, acoustically designed with slanting walls to keep sound from echoing; the complex "master control" room, visible through large windows; an electrical map, showing what radio is doing to cut down time and space; a portrait gallery of performers; and a library of obsolete technical equipment.

A highlight is the explanation of sound effects—that comparatively new craft which has produced the "aural engineer." The visitors are shown how radio reproduces a baby's cry, the sound of an electrical storm, bomb explosions, streetcar rumbles, slamming of a door, telephone bells, clatter of dishes, galloping of a horse, and pounding surf.

Climax for many is the chance for the visitor to face a microphone. Unlike most sightseeing tours where the visitor does nothing but gape or browse, the C. B. S. tour invites the tourist to record his voice and then listen to his efforts on the "playback." Each party usually has one or two members with "mike fright," and the tour ends with giggles of those who ask incredibly: "Is that squeaking voice really mine?"

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New NBC Studios

The newer NBC studios, which are in the vicinity of Columbia's were put into service last October and were opened to public inspection just before the close of the year. The lack of fanfare in their opening moved the local Authors Club to present NBC with a plaque for their "colossal modesty" in contrast with the practice, as Rupert Hughes stated it, of "formally opening every meat market and garage in town with klieg lights and speeches."

O. B. Hanson, NBC Vice-President in charge of engineering and construction, considers NBC's Hollywood studios an "ideal plant." It is built on a four and a half acre plot; It is spread horizontally so that all studios are on the same floor level. It was designed to do justice to the best interests of radio technique and public convenience. Plenty of space is available for expansion, particularly for the contemplated television studios.

The NBC headquarters, also located on a pioneer film studio site at Sunset Boulevard and Vine Streets, are composed of eight studios and a three-story office building. The visitor sees a long low building painted blue-green to reduce sun glare and to blend with the sky and landscape. He goes up a series of steps into a three-story lobby, sun-lit through glass brick.

Directly under a mural by Edward Trumbull, a Connecticut artist, is the control room which features automatic push button change of programs; four studios, two of which have 3,000-square foot stages and all of which seat 340 visitors. Each of them has plate glass visitors galleries so that rehearsals may be watched, and each of them is complete with its own lobby and lounging rooms.

From the performers and sponsors rooms of these studios runs a 300-foot corridor to a 200-car parking lot aiding privacy and freedom from autograph hunters—a real Hollywood problem.

In addition there are four non-audience studios, one with an organ.

As a result of lessons learned from the flood of recent memory there is a gasoline-driven electrical power supply insuring continuous radiocasting.

Opening

Macbeth—At the Copley. Shakespeare's play in a new production by the Federal Theater, directed by Eliot Duvey. Players will include Glenn Wilson, Elsa Tashko, Basil Burwell, William Warren, Winifred Douglas, Florence Walsh, Burt Kelsey, Jack Granfield, and Anita Webb. Performances Tuesday through Thursday nights, with a matinee on Saturdays.

The Opera and the Public

Regularly at this season, many inquiries come to this department as to the best way of getting tickets for the opera. The reply always is that the best plan is to send in the order by mail, with a check. Such applications are filled in order of receipt.

This year the mail sale opens next Monday, Feb. 6. On that day all the applications then in hand will be opened and filled. Thus, although there is nothing to be gained by sending in an order far in advance of Feb. 6, there is a definite advantage in having the order in the office of the Opera Association not later than the morning of that day.

In previous seasons there has been some complaint that the general public had found difficulty in getting seats for certain operas. The feeling has been voiced that by the time the guarantors had finished making their selections there wasn't much left for the rest of the musical public. In order to clarify the ticket situation, this department has obtained the following information from official sources:

The number of guarantors this year is 624. In previous years it has been in the vicinity of 600. There are 38,000 tickets to be sold for the season. The largest "buy" the guarantors make is on the opening night, and that is less than one third of the house. Guarantors are permitted to purchase tickets only for the use of themselves, their guests or members of their families.

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Complaints have also been heard that certain people, knowing that preference was given guarantors in the choice of seats, and that through the five seasons the Metropolitan company has been coming to Boston there has never been a deficit, have signed guarantee agreements (the minimum is $100) in order to enjoy those privileges, although it was not certain that they would be able to meet the obligation if called upon.

But such a practice is even less pleasing to the management than to those members of the public who feel themselves squeezed out. True, there has not been a deficit in five years. But there might be a deficit. And if some of the guarantors were unable to meet their obligation, the chance of obtaining in another season the signature of the responsible guarantors, who might have been called on for more than they had bargained for, would be appreciably diminished.

Consequently steps were taken last year to restrict the list of guarantors to persons financially responsible. One of the methods used was to require of all guarantors a payment of $10. This payment is not a deposit, to be credited later; it is an outright contribution to the season. This fee was required last year; it is required again this year.

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Finally, there is the question of the repertory. Many music lovers would like to see a little more adventurousness in the selection of operas. They would like to hear something different: "Orfeo," for example, or "Boris," or the "Barber," or "Don Giovanni," or "Elektra," or "Salome," or "Amelia Goes to the Ball."

Unfortunately, those who would like to hear these less familiar works are, apparently, not those who are the most solvent among opera goers. Last year "Don Giovanni" was the only matinee opera bill that did not sell out the house. The financially responsible opera goers prefer to continue with Wagner, Verdi, Puccini, Massenet and Chabrier. If one or more of the less frequently heard operas were given, and a deficit resulted, it might not be possible, the management apprehends, to obtain the guaranty signatures another season. So it seems to come to a question of these operas or none.

Checks should be made out to the Boston Opera Association and sent to Mrs. Anita Davis Chase, subscription manager, 234 Boylston Street, Boston.

L. A. S.

Boston Architectural Club

By Dorothy Adlow

Oils, water colors, and drawings by Arthur Thompson are on exhibition at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street. It consists of a number of compositions of abstract character and the spectator is given no touchstone for understanding them, even the benefit of labels.

There is a statement pinned to the wall which tells something about the theory of the artist. It says that Mr. Thompson makes bewilderment a reality for its own clarification. In the literature of abstract art we often come across such recondite explanations which no doubt increase the perplexity of the already befuddled onlooker.

This reviewer has looked at hundreds, no, thousands of abstract compositions in more than a dozen years of gallery trotting, and has rarely been perplexed by a composition which in its elementary details managed to add up to something that was optically pleasing or intellectually stimulating. It is even interesting to follow the process of clarifying bewilderment of the artist, and to observe how he brings chaos to order, puts logic into disparate agglomerations of lines and dots and cones and rectangles, disks and splashes, and daubts and smears. Do the ingredients react upon each other; do they fuse and blend, or do they repel each other?

There must be some element in the design which produces a forceful, or compelling, or gratifying effect from such congeries. Does Mr. Thompson do this? For us his pictures are more interesting as means rather than ends, as a groping, striving search in the imaginative world. Insofar, we discern some dynamics and some vitality, and commend him. But we have not yet been convinced that such abstractions should remain in their unreadable form, as suspensions in the air seeking root in artistic soil. Perhaps the lack of understanding is due to limits in our own perception.

It interests us to look at painters who have gone through the rigorous process of experience which Mr. Thompson discloses at the Architectural Club. Many of them have come to look back at this process as a method in development; and insofar they have been able through this disintegration of form and reassemblage of elements of form to attain the clarification towards which Mr. Thompson is now struggling.

Rethberg for Eva

Elisabeth Rethberg has been substituted for Irene Jessner as Eva in the cast of "Meistersinger," to be presented by the Metropolitan Opera on the evening of March 23, at the Boston Opera House. Ezio Pinza will be in the cast of "Rigoletto," scheduled for the evening of March 25.

Stokowski to Aid Disney Production

Leopold Stokowski, former conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, has signed an 18 months contract to direct and record the music for a Disney feature film that is now in production.

The production, which is still without a title, had its origin in a short film which Mr. Disney and Mr. Stokowski made a year ago around Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." They liked the result so well that they decided to expand it into a full length feature.

Seven other popular classics will be added to the Dukas music. Recording will begin in April in Philadelphia.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of paintings by J. Lindon Smith of the Far Eastern and Near Eastern Temples and Tomb Reliefs. Through Feb. 1. Gifts from Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Art Museum Class in honor of its twentieth season. Through Feb. 12.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Exhibition of water colors by Prescott Jones. Through Feb. 11.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of Index of American Design. Through Feb. 11.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Barbara Sears. Through Feb. 20.

Boston Public Library—Modern Japanese prints. Through Feb. 11.

Foster Brothers—Drawings by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through Feb. 11.

Goodman-Walker—Modern French and American paintings.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Portraits by Ann Peterson. Paintings of N. E. themes by Aldro T. Hibbard, Frank Vining Smith, Robert Strong Woodward, Chauncy Ryder and Frederick J. Waugh. Through Feb. 11.

Symphony Hall—Exhibit of water colors by R. Crawford Livingston. Through Feb. 11.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Germanic engravings and woodcuts of the Christmas theme, 15th and 16th centuries.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by C. M. Chase, Through Feb. 2.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of sculpture and drawings. Also drawings by Spanish War Children, in the library. Feb. 1-26. Week days 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Doll and Richards—Exhibition of portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy. Through Feb. 4. Water colors by Dwight Shepler, Jan. 31-Feb. 11.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th Century in Prints and Books. Safavid Paintings, 16th-17th centuries. Calligraphy, Near Eastern and Oriental. French drawings and paintings of the 19th Century.

Guild of Boston Artists—Equestrian and other portraits by Howard E. Smith. Through Feb. 11.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of oils and sketches by Alice Frye Leach. Through Feb. 3.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Prescott Jones. Paintings by Richard Bassett. Through Feb. 11.

The Arts, 10 Newbury Street—Water colors by Elizabeth T. Huntington, 2nd. Through Feb. 7.

The Arts Theater—Artists' Union exhibit. Through Jan. 31.

To Play With Quartet

© Bachrach

Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge

He will play second viola in a quintet by Martinu with the Roth Quartet at Jordan Hall Thursday evening.

Radio 'Digs In' on the West Coast

NBC; CBS

Headquarters in Hollywood for Two National Networks

Top: NBC studio and office building. Below: CBS studio in Columbia Square. Some of the 27,500 free tickets distributed weekly are about to be cashed in.

Amusements

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OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
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Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, *Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day Monday, Feb. 13)

"ENTERTAINMENT GALORE."
—*Robert Benchley, New Yorker.*
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
SET TO MUSIC
BEATRICE LILLIE in A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St., W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Smashing Hits—2
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
'SWEETHEARTS' in Gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
Also: "The Girl Downstairs"

4th WEEK GRAND ILLUSION "BEST FILM of 1938 FROM ANY COUNTRY"
Fine Arts — 30 till 1 P.M.
MASS. AVE. NORWAY ST. DOORS OPEN 12:30

PLYMOUTH 1 Week Only — Beg. Next Mon.—Seats Now
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Different Program Each Performance
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c-$1.65.
Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (inc. tax)

WILBUR—Evgs 8:30— Mat. 2 Wks. Tom'w Only
A New Romantic Comedy
FRANCINE LARRIMORE
WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS
with Don Terry - Viola Roach & Others
Evgs. 55c, $2.75. Wed. Mat. 55c, $1.65.
Sat. Mats. 55c, $2.20 Tax Inc.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. 2 TO 11 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 3600
FREDRIC MARCH, VIRGINIA BRUCE
THERE GOES MY HEART
CO-FEATURE SHARP-SHOOTERS
Extra—MARCH OF TIME—New Issue

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Fredric March—Virginia Bruce
"THERE GOES MY HEART"
THE MARCH OF TIME
Akim Tamiroff
"RIDE A CROOKED MILE"
Wed.—"Stand In" and "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry"

NEW YORK CITY

A Spectacular Play About America
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (IN PERSON)
COMPANY OF 250
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave.—Columbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c—$2.20

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Ev'gs. 8:40 55c-$3.30
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Board Sees Potential Danger in Huge Idle Money Reserves

Business and Industry

Bank Sees Lull In Business, Time For Adjustments

The slackening in business activity in evidence since the first of the year, according to the First National Bank of Boston in its New England letter, is "in line with expectations as a number of industries during the sharp upturn of the last half of 1938 were turning out more goods than the market readily absorbed and a breathing spell provides an opportunity for necessary adjustments."

Aggregate Output Lower

"Aggregate production of representative industries in 1938," the letter continues, "was about 22 per cent below the preceding year and only 86 per cent in the 1923-24 average, according to data compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Indications are that production for January will be somewhat below the preceding month but should be well above the corresponding period of 1938.

"Steel mill activity has declined somewhat since the first of the year and mills are now operating at about 51 per cent of capacity. With the exception of 1937, this is the highest rate of activity for this time of year since 1930. New business is coming in slowly but inquiries are numerous.

"An encouraging feature has been the increase in the volume of business from railroads, a reflection of the gain in freight traffic as well as the urgent need for new equipment. Motor car manufacturers are pursuing a cautious buying policy until there is more definite indication of the future prospects for sales of automobiles.

"The volume of structural steel business is below the preceding month but is still of fair proportions. Tin plate mills are operating at around 40 per cent of capacity with indications of an increase in activity next month. With inventories moderately low and prices stable, the industry is in a position to take advantage of any favorable developments.

Automobile Output Off

"Output of motorcars and trucks in 1938," the review states, "is estimated at 2,700,000 units, representing a decrease of 47 per cent from the preceding year. Following an almost steady decline during the first nine months, output turned up sharply and reached the peak of the year during the last quarter.

"Stocks of new cars at the year-end are reported to have been substantially below the year previous although there has been some accumulation. Manufacturers are now endeavoring to adjust production schedules closely to market requirements.

"According to some trade forecasts, about 1,000,000 cars may be produced this quarter, and if this estimate should materialize, it would represent an increase of more than 50 per cent above the corresponding period of 1938."

Sees Little Change In Interest Rates, With Idle Balances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Discussing the trend of money rates and its effect on security prices, Dr. Marcus L. Nadler, Professor of Finance at New York University, told members and guests of the Bond Club of New Jersey at Newark that so long as the demand for credit and capital remains small and the banks are glutted with excess reserve balances, no material change in interest rates is to be expected.

"The existence of $3,300,000,000 of idle balances over and above the required reserves and their potential multiple credit expansion power preclude an upward movement of interest rates," he said. "But, it should not be overlooked that government spending of borrowed money has made it unnecessary for private enterprise to borrow. This in part explains the absence of a revival of demand for capital, short-term as well as long-term, by business.

"None of the three possibilities which might bring an increase in money rates is likely to occur in the immediate future," he declared. The three possibilities he named were a war involving the United States, a business boom with rising commodity prices, and the adoption of credit restrictive measures by the authorities.

"Recovery has barely started, unemployment is large, and commodity prices remain low," he said. "In addition, the deficit of the Government is large, and considerable sums will have to be obtained in the open market to meet the excess of expenditures over revenues.

"Under such conditions, a repetition of the measures adopted by the Federal Reserve Board in 1936 and early 1937 is not expected. Hence the outlook for money rates for the near future remains unchanged.

"This does not mean that high-grade bonds including those of the Government will not fluctuate. While prices of triple A bonds move with interest rates, fluctuations occur because of a number of psychological factors unrelated to the money market."

Your Income Tax

No. 2

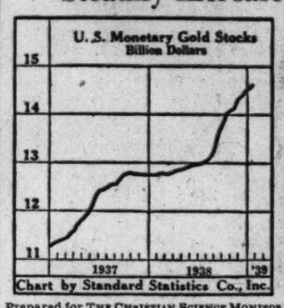
Forms for Making Returns

Forms for filing returns of income for 1938 have been sent to persons who filed returns last year. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve a taxplayer of his obligation to file his return and pay the tax on time—on or before March 15 if the return is made on the calendar year basis, as is the case with most individuals.

Forms may be obtained upon request, written or personal, from the offices of collectors of internal revenue and deputy collectors. A person whose net income for 1938 was derived chiefly from salary or wages and was not in excess of $5,000 should make his return on Form 1040A. A persons whose net income was in excess of $5,000, or, regardless of amount, was derived from a business, profession, rents, or sale of property, is required to use Form 1040. Failure to use the proper forms presents difficulties to both the taxpayer and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Therefore, it is emphasized that a taxpayer who is liable for a return and is engaged in a business or profession from which he derived a net income of less than $5,000 is required to use Form 1040.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or principal place of business on or before midnight of March 15, 1939. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

U. S. Gold Stocks Steadily Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stocks of monetary gold have increased steadily over the past two years with the gain over the past six months totaling more than $1,500,000,000.

U. S. Officials May Testify in Probe Of Bank of America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., and William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities Commission, may be summoned to Federal Court to explain the use of national bank examiners reports by the SEC in ordering an investigation of the Bank of America.

William Stanley, attorney for the bank, said he was considering requesting their appearance. Previously attorneys for the SEC introduced in court an exchange of letters between the two covering permission to use the reports, which Mr. Stanley contends should by law have been held confidential.

The Bank of America has asked an injunction to prevent the investigation on the grounds, first, that a national bank is subject to supervision only by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board, and second, that the SEC based its order for the investigation on information obtained from the examiners' reports, permission to use which was "unlawfully" granted by Mr. Morgenthau to Mr. Douglas.

The four contested letters, submitted to Federal District Judge Daniel W. O'Donoghue by O. John Rogge, an SEC attorney, started with a request by Mr. Douglas for the examiners' reports.

Mr. Morgenthau granted this "on the condition, however, that none of the material in these reports will be used in any public hearings without first obtaining my approval in writing."

The SEC ordered the Bank of America inquiry on the ground that the bank had been in the past almost wholly owned by Transamerica Corporation, West Coast investment house, which the SEC has charged with making "false and misleading" statements in a registration application.

Proctor & Gamble Leads Advertisers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The Procter & Gamble Company heads 42 leaders in advertising in 1938, moving up from second place in 1937 with an increase in advertising expenditures of more than $1,000,000 to make a new total expenditure for advertising of $8,114,929, according to the report of a survey by Printers' Ink, national printing trade journal today. General Foods Corporation came second, moving up from third place in national ranking in 1937 to spend a total of $6,802,996, which represents an increase of more than $2,000,000.

The survey covered only magazine, farm publications and radio advertising, and placed total expenditures by 348 advertisers using these media at $200,384,209.

Among those listed in the report are the Campbell Soup Company, with advertising expenditures placed at $4,233,271; the Chrysler Corporation, $3,903,968, and Standard Brands, $3,891,840.

Aetna Life's '38 Premium Income Off Only 1.2 P. C.

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Total premium income of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and its affiliates in 1938 was $151,840,568, off only 1.2 per cent from 1937, and with the exception of that year, a record high figure, according to the annual statements given out by President Morgan B. Brainard.

In the Aetna Life Insurance Company total insurance in force increased $27,608,344 to a new high of $3,984,353,013, although new life business written during the year was down 13 per cent from the level. Assets during the year were increased $44,047,126 to a total of $621,319,457.

A. & P. Dividend $3

NEW YORK (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., declared a dividend of $3 a share on common stock of record Feb. 3, payable Feb. 16. A year ago a dividend of $1 a share was paid on the common.

Wheeler Outlines Various Steps For Rail Recuperation

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Mont.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee recommended a program of legislation to aid railroads. Among the steps he urged were reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and speeding up reorganization of roads needing it.

Addressing the traffic division of the Chamber of Commerce, he said that "without a large scale business advance, nothing that we can do for the railroads would really meet their needs.

"But even if business improves, and continues to improve," he added, "there are many steps which can be taken to help the railroads, steps which will help them in good or bad times."

He urged an "even-handed regulation" of competing forms of transportation and an inquiry to determine whether they are being unduly favored by the Government.

He expressed belief that the ICC would function more efficiently by leaving decisions to a smaller group of men. All of the present 11 commissioners participate in cases which come up on appeal and each also works in the commission's lower divisions. Senator Wheeler proposed fewer commissioners, who would hear only important appeals and let subordinates handle other work.

The Montana senator said he favored legislation to provide minimum standards for railroad reorganizations.

Declaring that some railroads have made "speculative purchases" of other railroads' stock, he said he was "hopeful that, after conference with other agencies of the government, a bill can be introduced which will provide regulation of such adventures by our railroads."

British Shipyards In 1938 Busiest In Last 8 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The busiest shipbuilding year since 1930 for the majority of British shipyards has just closed. But prospects for 1939, as far as mercantile vessels are concerned, are not encouraging.

The year 1938 will be remembered as one of big ships. The 85,000-ton Queen Elizabeth, the 34,000-ton Mauretania, and the 27,000-ton Dominion Monarch were all launched.

But orders for future delivery have been lacking. Whereas launches totaled more than 1,000,000 tons in 1938, orders for delivey in 1939 have only amounted to about 300,000 tons. These figures, however, do not include five 35,000-ton battleships, five 23,000-ton aircraft carriers, 14 cruisers, and 29 destroyers on order.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—The total dollar value of imports by France during 1938, at 35 francs to the dollar, amounted to about $1,313,707,000, an increase of $102,578,000, or nearly 8 per cent as compared with the year 1937 when the dollar averaged 25.14 francs. Total exports amounted to about $873,930,000, an increase of $189,916,000, or nearly 22 per cent as compared with 1937. The excess of imports during 1938 amounted to $439,617,000 as compared with an adverse balance of $733,990,000 in the 1937 year.

* * *

Canned Foods—The prospects for increased sales in 1939 of American canned foodstuffs in France are not particularly encouraging. The chief reason is said to be the continued high prices of American foods in terms of the devalued French franc. Imported canned fruits and vegetables of American origin have generally been considered to be in the luxury class. However, stocks are very low and must be replenished so that a pickup may be expected in certain lines.

* * *

Water Traffic—During the third quarter of 1938, the total overseas passenger traffic at Cherbourg maintained a downward trend. A decline of 10,702 passengers, or 35 per cent, was registered when compared with the sale period of the previous year. Passenger traffic totaled 19,523 for the third quarter as compared with 30,225 in 1937. At the end of September, steamship companies were deluged with requests for bookings in New York, due to political developments in Europe, but later hundreds of bookings were canceled.

* * *

French Automobiles—Sales of passenger cars continued to be satisfactory in Northern France during July and August of 1938 but fell off sharply during September. It is reported that many owners of automobiles requisitioned by the military authorities in September, at the time of the partial mobilization, are refusing to take their cars back on the grounds that they have been damaged. Should the owners prevail upon the Government to retain these cars and pay for them at the value fixed by the "Journal Officiel," these persons should shortly be in the market for new cars. High import duty and the low exchange rate of the franc continue to limit the sale of American automobiles.

* * *

French Coal Trade—Production of coal and lignite by French mines during the third quarter of 1938 reached a total of 10,711,731 metric tons, which was higher by almost 700,000 tons than for the like total for the previous year. A corresponding decline in purchases abroad was due not only to the higher cost of the imported product as a consequence of the progressive devaluation of the franc, but also to the desire to exploit more thoroughly the country's natural resources, attain a more independent position as regards requirements, and provide increased employment.

* * *

French-U. S. Trade—During the first nine months of 1938 the United States was the principal source of supply for France. Imports from the United States during this period amounted to 3,868,075,000 francs as compared with 2,744,962,000 francs during the first nine months of 1937. It should be noted, however, that a portion of the increase was due to the reduced exchange value of the French franc. Exports from France to the United States totaled 1,117,631,000 francs for the first nine months of 1938 as compared with 1,119,871,000 francs during the like period in 1937.

* * *

Air Traffic—The growth of Air France, one of the largest airline companies in France, has resulted in company lines totaling 40,000 kilometers, joining four continents and passing through 37 different nations. When included with three other lines which are allied with Air France, the mileage covered totals 60,000 kilometers. There have been sharp increase in the number of passengers carried, the amount of mail flown and other types of traffic.

* * *

U. S. Machines Popular—Import statistics show that the United States occupies a major position as a supplier of calculating and adding machines to France. The 1937 trade showed a slight improvement over the preceding year. Sweden is increasing machine exports to France while German machine exports are dropping off.

* * *

Petroleum Activity—The rather rapid development of the French petroleum refining industry during the last few years has resulted in a steady contraction of the market for imported petroleum products. This applies more particularly to such commodities as gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils and comparable materials which are the more important, derivatives of the domestic industry. On the other hand, certain other items, such as fuel oils, road oils and petroleum cokes are permitted entry into the country without limitation provided the importer holds the necessary license from the Government.

Britisher Would Take Profit Out of the Issuance of Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new scheme for taking private profit out of the business of controlling the currency of Britain is being put forward here. Highly unorthodox but plausible and well-documented, the plan appears in a recently issued volume entitled "The Master Problem" by Desmond Allhusen, London, Peter Davies Ltd., 8s. 6d. net.

Britain's banking system is accustomed to criticism. It is like the imperturbable Spanish windmill against which sixteenth century Don Quixote in vain saddled his Rosinante and laid spear in rest. But its latest challenger is out of the common ruck. He knows what he is writing about and is able to see that there are pitfalls in most of the alternative systems that have been proposed. When he claims, therefore, that it is an anomaly for such private profit-making concerns as banks to manage, as he says they now do, the currency which affects the welfare of everybody, he states a proposition that seems to call for attention.

No Slumps in Banking

Mr. Allhusen makes a number of points. Banking, he argues, is the one great industry that knows no slumps. "Why," in effect he asks, "should it be given this privileged position?" Starting with only a few hundred millions sterling in the way of resources in 1914, it was yet able, he says, during the World War to loan to the British Government on terms highly remunerative to itself a great many times that sum. It must therefore have got money from somewhere and he claims that in reality it was the people of Britain who had to pay.

Britain's present national debt of nearly £8,000,000,000 he envisages as today not only controlled but also to a material extent owned by the banks.

He argues that all this has been possible because upon the banks has been conferred in full measure the power postulated by Mayer Anselm Rothschild when he said, "Permit me to issue and control the money of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." It is a power which he claims ought not to be exercised by any concern other than the people as a whole.

Nevertheless he is by no means satisfied that the Labor Party's scheme for the taking over of the banks by the Government would relieve the country of the money burden that has been imposed upon it.

Change May Be Needed

But this does not prevent his holding that there is urgent need for a change in the existing system. "There was a time," he says, "and a long time, when Englishmen paid Danegeld to the Danes; a time, and a long time, when they paid Peter's Pence to the Pope. We wonder now at their weakness and stupidity in paying them. And in time future generations will wonder even more at our weakness and stupidity in paying an infinitely vaster tribute to the banks." He suggests that all that has to be done is at the next Parliamentary election to "send back those who have satisfied us that in this matter of our money they mean to act."

This somewhat vague proposal, it appears, is intended to lead to measures upon lines analogous to those long advocated in America by Professor Irving Fisher.

If Mr. Allhusen had his way, the system upon which the banks have quite lawfully grown rich would be changed. Instead of the banks being allowed, as at present, to lend out purchasing media in excess of the cash lying in their vaults, the loans they issued would be strictly confined to that limit. In order to prevent this restriction from interfering with the amount of the interest-bearing loans which the banks would be able to continue to extend to reliable borrowers in need of such accommodation, a new procedure would be introduced. Commissioners appointed by the Government would be empowered to supply the banks with pound notes to the extent of the banks' holdings in Government securities.

Two Courses Open

In other words, the Government would buy back from the banks at market prices these holdings. Payment to the banks would be in paper money which would take the place in their vaults of the Government securities they now hold there. The banks would then presumably have two courses open to them. They might either accept or refuse the Government's offer. If they accepted it their business would go on as at present, with the one exception that for every pound lent out they would be holding actual currency of like amount.

At the same time under this arrangement, Mr. Allhusen claims the banks "would for the first time in their careers be solvefit. They would be able, for once, to pay their depositors in full at a moment's notice." At the same time the position of the Government would have been altered in two respects. Firstly, variously dated securities on which the taxpayer now pays interest would have been changed into non-interest-bearing currency notes. Secondly, since the Government would control the amount of pound notes it issued, it—instead of the banks—would decide the amount of credit to be given to the public.

To End Slumps and Booms

The second possibility appears to be that the banks might refuse to sell their Government securities for cash on the terms offered to them. In that case the Government would presumably compete with them by lending pound notes to solvent borrowers on its own account so that the public should not suffer.

At the same time, a system would be pursued whereby if commodity prices went down unduly (i. e., if deflation occurred), a portion (say up to £50,000,000 in any one year) of the taxes would be remitted, thereby increasing the amount of purchasing media in circulation, leaving the Budget partially unbalanced. On the other hand, if prices rose unduly (i. e. if inflation took place), additional taxation (say up to £50,000,000 in a year) would be put on to reduce the supply of money in circulation thereby correcting this defect.

In this way, Mr. Allhusen claims slumps and booms would disappear and the situation would be improved in other directions. "Whatever else the new financial system did for us or enabled us to do for ourselves," for example, he says, "it would at least free us from the domination of the merchant bankers. . . And with its old enemies removed from power, agriculture would at last find that the scales were no longer weighted against it."

Tobacco Inspection Act Upheld by Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1935 Federal Tobacco Inspection Act has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court.

The measure provides for federal inspection of tobacco sold at designated markets, provided this is approved in a referendum by the growers who sell on the market. Approval of two-thirds of those voting is required.

Tobacco ready for auction at warehouses is examined by the Federal inspector, who then places the Government grade upon it. The legislation was designed by Congress to stabilize tobacco prices.

Operators of four tobacco warehouses at Oxford, N. C., challenged the legislation. They contended, among other things, that the tobacco auctioned had not gone into interstate commerce and the Federal Government had no authority over it.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the act. This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Hughes.

Justices McReynolds and Butler dissented.

Nova Scotia Bank Assets, Deposits at All-Time High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Bank of Nova Scotia reported year-end figures for total assets and deposits at an all-time high and earnings almost unchanged from the preceding year, in the annual statement for 1938.

Total assets as of December 31, 1938 were $309,305,815, an increase of $9,826,113 from December 31, 1937, and deposits were $253,291,054, a gain of more than $10,000,000. Earnings were well maintained, and amounted to $1,980,770 for 1938 after deductions for Dominion and Provincial taxes of $535,878, a decline of only $1,370 from the 1937 profits. Out of earnings, the bank paid dividends of $1,440,000, contributed $185,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, wrote $250,000 off bank premises, and carried $105,770 to profit and loss, making the latter figure $1,021,226.

Board Sees Idle Money Reserve As Possible Danger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board called to the attention of Congress what it termed the possible "dangers" from the present huge volume of idle money in the country and urged consideration of unspecified legislation for control of the credit system.

In its annual report, the board pointed out that banks already have $3,600,000,000 of idle money and said that this amount might be doubled in the next few years, thus providing the potential base for seven to ten times that much bank credit.

"It is clear," the board said, "that the present and prospective volume of excess reserves may at some time become the basis of an injurious credit expansion.

"If this should develop, the Federal Rserve System with its present powers might not be in a position to carry out the mandate of Congress to prevent such an expansion.

No Big Expansion Seen

"The board is convinced that there is no immediate prospect of excessive expansion of bank credit and no reason to change the present policy of monetary ease adopted for the purpose of facilitating recovery. It believes, however, that the present is an appropriate time to review our banking, credit and monetary system in order that Congress may consider such changes and improvements as appear desirable."

Although the statement made no request for specific legislation, it emphasized over and over again the actual and potential conflicts of the authority exercised over banks by the various Federal and State supervisory agencies. Unification of the Federal banking agencies has been reported to be the desire of Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the board.

The report also raised, in question form, the issue of whether bank examinations should be co-ordinated with credit policy, so that the evaluation of bank loans and assets may be relaxed or tightened in accordance with the credit needs of the country.

Would Cut Excess Reserves

The report also contained minutes of Federal Reserve Board and open market committee meetings, showing that President George L. Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Board opposed actions of the board last spring to increase excess reserves.

In April, 1938 when President Roosevelt announced his spending program, the Reserve Board reduced reserve requirements in order to add approximately $75,000,000 to the idle funds of the banks, in the hope this would stimulate making of loans to business. Mr Harrison, as a member of the Open Market Committee which manages the $2,560,000,000 investments of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, urged the committee to sell some of the investments and thereby decrease excess reserves.

The report also showed that last Dec. 30, Mr. Eccles was in the minority when the committee voted eight to three not to buy any more Treasury bills during the short period when these securities were selling at or above par.

Makers of Optical Goods Restrained

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered two of the largest manufacturers of optical goods in the United States to stop price discriminations.

The order said the American Optical Company, of Southbridge, Mass., and Bausch and Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, N. Y., had practiced these alleged discriminations in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

George B. Wells, President of American Optical Company, was named as a respondent.

The commission also cited as respondents the following wholesalers controlled by Bausch and Lomb:

Colonial Optical Company, Inc., New York; McIntire, Magee and Brown Company, Philadelphia; Riggs Optical Company, Consolidated, Chicago; Riggs Optical Company, Inc., San Francisco; Southeastern Optical Company, Richmond, Va., and the White-Haines Optical Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Decline in Bank Loans Continuing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks continued to decline in the week ended Jan. 25.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their business loans dropped $24,000,000 to a total of $3,765,000,000 in the week. New York City banks, however, were reponsible for $17,000,000 of the decline.

Montreal Investment Firm Acquires Canadian Oil

MONTREAL (CP)—Control of the $11,000,000 Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, has been acquired by the Montreal investment securities firm of Nesbitt, Thompson & Co. from the National Refining Company of Cleveland, Ohio, it was announced.

President F. H. Littlefield of Toronto also announced that at a board meeting three United States directors representing the Cleveland company had been replaced by P. A. Thomson, John Irwin and E. G. Smith of Montreal.

Paraffine Co. Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Paraffine Companies, Inc., reported for six months ended Dec. 31 net profit of $70,663, equal to $1.37 a share on the common stock. This compared with $898,731, or $1.79 a share in the comparable period a year ago. The company's plants are in California and New Jersey.

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Elected a Vice-President of Doremus & Co., prominent advertising firm.

Munro and Grady, Vice-Presidents Of Doremus & Company

Louis W. Munro, of Boston, and Henry W. Grady, of San Francisco, have been elected vice-presidents of Doremus & Co., according to an announcement made by William H. Long, Jr., chairman of the board.

Mr. Munro has been associated with Doremus & Co. since 1924. He attended Dartmouth College, class of 1919, and graduated from the Harvard School of Business Administration, with the class of 1923. He is president of the Harvard Business School Alumni Association and before joining Doremus & Co. served as advertising manager of the Harvard Business Review.

Mr. Grady joined Doremus & Co. in 1926 and has been manager of its San Francisco office since 1929. He was formerly on the news staff of the San Francisco Chronicle. He is a graduate of the University of California.

Chicago Business Best in 18 Months

CHICAGO (AP)—December business was the best Chicago has enjoyed in a year and a half, the Chicago Association of Commerce reported.

It said building permits tripled in number and dollars over December, 1937; stock exchange transactions, bank clearances, freight carloadings, public utility operations and postal receipts showed decided upturns; new automobile registrations were up about 30 per cent and the number of passengers at the municipal airport almost doubled those of the preceding December.

Factory pay rolls and personnel, however, lagged behind 1937; department store sales were a half point under those of the 1937 Christmas season and livestock processed at the stock yards decreased about 12 per cent.

Farmers Propose Re-enactment Of Processing Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of wheat growers has recommended to the Agriculture Department that processing taxes be re-enacted and freight rates on farm products "adjusted."

The recommendations, considered at a conference last week of about 50 growers from a score of states, were addressed to R. M. Evans, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator.

"It is not anticipated that loans and conservation payments will enable the grower to achieve parity (a fair level) income at all times," the recommendation said.

"Therefore, it will be necessary that parity payments be provided in years of low prices. It is recommended that in order to provide sufficient funds for parity, a processing tax be levied so that the commodity will pay its own way."

Freight rate adjustments were suggested to correct "faulty distribution."

"The wheat growers heartily endorse those provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration act of 1938 which give the Secretary of Agriculture the power to intervene in rate hearing cases and recommend that a thorough study of the freight rate structure be made in the wheat producing areas," the recommendation said.

Continuance of export subsidies "as long as other nations are using the same means" also was advocated. As well as purchase of surplus commodities for distribution to the needy.

The wheat growers recommended that "acreage allotments be the tool to be used in solving the surplus problem."

Marketing quotas, they said, should be used only as "a last resort in years of abnormal surpluses."

It was proposed that Government loans on wheat be made at a rate which would take into account the world markets.

Crop insurance also was endorsed. The wheat growers said they hoped their recommendations could be adopted with a minimum change in the farm law.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Winter calls you outdoors!

White aisles flanked with columns of pines and hemlocks beckon the snow-shoer. White hillsides that drape gracefully into white valleys call to the skier. Steel-blue ice that rings beneath flashing blades invites the skater. All outdoors, in the northland, bids you come and enjoy yourself! The countryside gleams in the sunlight—glows in the moonlight. Days and nights incomparable!

Hotels and lodges, from whose cheerful fireplaces pungent woodsmoke drifts gaily up the chimneys, await the opportunity to give you comfort in the northland. You will find many of them advertising their accommodations in The Christian Science Monitor.

Photo courtesy of New England Council

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 790,220
1939 volume to date 24,062,590
1938 volume to date 23,387,031

Market's Early Gains Reduced By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Profit taking stemmed an early buying push in today's stock market and extreme gains running to 3 or more points were reduced substantially near the final hour.

Blocks of 1,000 to 6,000 shares changed hands in leading steels, motors, rails and aircrafts at the start, but the pace soon slowed as some traders displayed an inclination to cash in. A sizeable amount of short covering, based on Monday's recovery jump, was noted. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

Strength of all European markets before the start of dealings here, brokers said, apparently reflected the revival of peace hopes abroad in the wake of Reichsführer Hitler's milder than expected speech to the German Reichstag late Yesterday.

In addition, the list was quick to re-echo the turn for the better in financial sentiment overseas as Prime Minister Chamberlain today addressed the House of Commons and praised the seemingly conciliatory remarks of the Führer.

Prominent on the upswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, J. I. Case, Westinghouse, du Pont, Philip Morris, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, and Eastman Kodak.

Tilting forward in the curb were Jones & Laughlin, Lockheed, Lake Shore, National Steel Car, and Midvale.

Bond Prices Up Sharply

Under the impetus of fresh hopes for continued European peace, bond prices rose sharply today along with other markets.

U. S. Treasury issues were as much as 15-32 points higher near the close. Dealings were active.

Secondary rails experienced a good rise, with New York Central 3½s and 5s, Northern Pacific 6s and 4s, and Southern Railway 4s as much as 2 points higher.

Utilities, also shared in the upswing with American & Foreign Power 5s up more than 2 points and International Telephone & Telegraph 5s up a point or so.

Low yield bonds made fractional advances, gains being recorded for Anaconda Copper 4½s and National Dairy 3¾s.

Most foreign government issues were up from fractions to around 5 points.

A syndicate headed by the National City Bank bought from New York City $20,800,000 of serial bonds and $10,000,000 of corporate stock, at prices to yeld 3.17 and 3.09 per cent respectively.

Wheat Prices Fall In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Wheat prices fell more than a cent today, with selling induced by decreased political tension in Europe and prospects of more precipitation over the domestic grain belt.

Some buying on the decline was credited to lifting of hedges resulting from wheat sales to the Government subsidy agency.

After dropping as much as 1¼ cents, wheat closed ⅞-1⅛ lower than yesterday, May 68¾-⅝, July 68½-⅝; Corn ⅝-⅞ down, May 50⅝-½, July 51⅝; Oats unchanged to ⅜ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices registered sharp recoveries in all groups today as traders appeared favorably impressed with Chancellor Hitler's speech. American securities were in demand at advances of 1 to 5 points and British funds rose sharply. German, Austrian and other foreign loans closed with gains of 2 to 4 points. Tobacco shares were again leaders among the industrials. Despite profit taking, the upward trend persisted to the close.

Paris—The Bourse closed strong and active today. Government and banking shares were in good demand, while international issues were mixed. Rentes finished 70 to 150 centimes up. Bank of France gained about 50 francs and Royal Dutch 10. Suez Canal declined narrowly.

Liverpool—The easing of European political conditions and general selling caused wheat futures to decline ⅞d to 1¼d today. Demand for cash wheat was limited. Cotton futures closed 1 to 3 points down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 31

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous days as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.67¾	$4.67⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.67⅞	4.67¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅜	.0264¼	††
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2260	.2258	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5403	.5362	‡
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2410	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2350	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2092	.2089	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0068½	.0068½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0209	.0209	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1899	.1895
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2300	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0325	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2037½	.4760
Uruguay—peso¶	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2729	.8440
India—rupee	.3499	.3496	.6180
Java—florin	.5419	.5378	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2920	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1631	.1625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5443	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9037½	.9931	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025‡	.2025‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ‖Nominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	57	56	57	+ ⅛
123¾	119½	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	40	Acme Steel (1)	3	46½	39½	39½	— ½
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	12	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ½
21¼	20	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 26
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
65⅝	54¾	Air Reduction (1a)	16	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	25	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	8⅝	Alleghany pf xw	2	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
14½	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	13	13	11¼	11½	+ ½
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¾
18⅞	13¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	Jan 30
28¼	20	Allegheny-Ludl Steel	42	23¾	23	23¼	+1⅜
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	177	173¼	173½	— ½
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (⅛)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 26
13⅜	11⅛	Allied Mills (⅝e)	14	12	11¾	11¾	
11⅜	8⅝	Allied Stores	41	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
62½	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	64	64	64	+3
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	41	42⅜	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	18	18	18	+3
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ½
24¼	20⅞	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	20½	20½	20½	— ½
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	13	15	14¾	15	+ ¾
8	5¾	Am Bosch	1	6¾	6½	6½	+ ¼
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	11	46	45½	45½	+1½
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	14	94½	93¾	94⅜	+1⅛
176	174⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	176	177	+2
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	21	29½	28¾	29	+1½
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	13	46¾	45¾	45¾	+3¼
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	34	21¾	21	21	+ ⅜
117	89½	Am Ch & C pf (5)§	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
122¾	117	Am Chicle (4a)	2	117½	117	117	Jan 30
7⅝	6¼	Am Colortype	11	7	7	7	+ ⅜
11½	9⅛	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
5½	5⅛	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	5	3⅛	3	3	
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	+1⅜
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15	13⅜	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 30
5½	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
34	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	3	32½	32	32	— ¼
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	44⅝	44	44½	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	15	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
15½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
73	64	Am International	5	67⅛	65⅞	67⅛	+ ⅜
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	29	26	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	3	70½	69	69	+3
15⅜	13	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	5	14	14	14	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	5	35½	35	35½	+1¼
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
6⅞	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	19	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
45¼	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	7	41	40⅜	40½	+ ¼
40	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	6	36	35½	35¾	+ ¾
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	77	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
22⅝	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	56	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	1	66	66	66	+1
15	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	16⅞	16¼	16¼	+ ¾
53⅜	41⅞	Am Smelt & R (½g)	32	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	+1⅜
24⅜	17⅝	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 28
63	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64	63¼	63¼	+ ¾
41	29¼	Am Stamping	87	35¼	33⅞	34	+ ⅝
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)§	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec 31
22½	19⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
91⅞	84¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85	84	85	
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	
157¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	154½	152⅞	153	— ½
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	11	84¾	84	84¾	+1¼
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	13	88	86¾	88	+2½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jan 28
8¾	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	64	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
84½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	84½	84	84	Jan 20
6¾	5	Am Woolen	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
43½	36¾	Am Woolen pf	5	38¾	38	38½	+1⅞
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	26	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
33	30⅜	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30	30	30	— ⅜
36½	26	Anaconda (½e)	154	30½	29⅜	29½	+ ½
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	2	45¼	45	45	Jan 26
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13	13	13	Jan 30
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 27
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 28
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	14	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 28
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	14	50½	50	50¼	+ ¾
11	9⅝	Arnold Const (¼g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+1⅛
10⅝	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	6	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 6
52⅞	52½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
35	34	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	Jan 26
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	50	36¾	35½	36	+ ⅛
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	62¾	62¼	62¾	+1⅜
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	15	24	23½	23½	+1
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	9	13½	12½	13⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	22⅜	Atl Refining (1)	16	22⅝	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅝	107	108⅝	Jan 24
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	19	8	8	8	
45	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jan 27
68¾	57	Atlas Pow (2½e)	1	61	61	61	Jan 28
6½	5	Atlas Tack	11	6	5½	6	+1
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 28
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jan 26
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	61	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66½	Chrysler Corp (2e)	218	74	73	73¾	+1⅛
16½	9⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	10	10	10	Jan 30
4¾	3¼	City Stores	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Jan 30
24½	18½	Clark Equip (⅝e)	7	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	+1⅛
28½	24½	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 28
60½	50	Climax Molyb (1.20a)	8	55½	54	54	
29½	23¾	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	32	26½	25¾	25¾	+ ½
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	131	130¾	131	+1
60½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jan 26
14⅜	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	26	14	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
104	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jan 30
36½	25	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	8	29	28½	28¾	+ ½
23⅜	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	8	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+1¾
17½	15½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	15½	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
8½	6⅝	Col Gas & El	92	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
80½	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	78⅞	78¾	78⅝	— ⅛
15¾	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93	83½	Colum Carbon (4)	2	83½	83½	83½	Jan 30
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	15	50¾	50¼	50¾	+1¼
107⅝	106¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Jan 27
50	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	19	55½	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¾
109½	107¼	Coml Inv ev pf (4¼)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
12⅜	10⅝	Coml Solvents	80	12	11½	11⅝	— ¼
2	1½	Com'with & South	84	1⅝	1½	1½	
54⅜	45¾	Com & So pf (5¼k)	14	50½	49	49	−1
27½	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.60)	31	27½	27¼	27⅜	
8½	7¼	Conde Nast	6	8	7½	8	Jan 30
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (⅜e)	4	26½	26	26½	+1½
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7⅞	7½	7⅝	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	18	22⅜	21½	21½	+ ½
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
33⅞	29¼	Consol Edison (3)	120	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	+ ¼
103⅝	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 28
10⅞	8	Consol Film pf (1e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
8½	8⅜	Cons Laundries	1	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 27
3¾	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	5	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
20½	16	Cont Bak A	16	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
2	1½	Cont Bak B	21	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
94¾	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92	92	92	+3
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	16	40⅞	39½	39½	
118¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	5	114½	114½	114½	— ¾
10⅜	8	Cont Diam Fiber	3	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
34¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	34	33½	34	+1
4	3	Cont Motors	34	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
31½	26½	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	29	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ¼
29¼	21	Cont Steel (1e)	2	24¾	24	24	+ ⅛
66¾	61¼	Corn Products (3)	5	63½	63	63½	+ ⅜
176¾	174⅜	Corn Products pf (7)	1	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	Jan 26
4⅝	3⅝	Coty Inc	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
38	29	Crane Co	30	33½	32¼	32½	+ ½
103	101	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Jan 28
30	26⅝	Cream of Wh (½g)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	8¾	Crosley Corp	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
41½	31	Crown Cork & S	9	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
38½	36	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Jan 23
35	33⅝	Crown C pf vw (2¼)	2	35	34½	34½	Jan 24
14⅜	12	Crown Zeller (⅛g)	11	13½	13¼	13¼	
47¾	34½	Crucible Steel	34	40¾	40	40⅜	+1⅛
96	82	Crucible Steel pf	1	82	82	82	Jan 24
4⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16	13½	Cudahy Pack	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
6¼	5½	Curtis Publishing	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
48	40	Curtis Pub pf (¼k)	2	41½	41¼	41½	+1
7½	5½	Curtiss-Wright	240	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	21¾	Curtiss-Wr A (1e)	38	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	
24½	18½	Cutler-Hammer	4	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜

D

6⅜	5½	Davega Stores	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	+ ⅛
17	16⅜	Davega Strs pf (1¾)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Davison Chemical	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	Deere & Co (1.35e)	37	19⅜	18⅞	19	+1
24⅞	23¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 30
15⅝	12¾	Deisel-Wem-G(1⅛e)	18	13	12¾	13¾	Jan 30
25½	18¼	Del & Hudson	14	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
8¼	6	Del Lack & West	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
118⅝	113½	Detroit Edison (2g)	1	115½	115½	115½	Jan 30
31¼	28½	Diamond Mat (1½)	4	30⅝	29⅝	29½	— ¼
44	41½	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
9⅜	7	Diam T Motor	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 30
20	15⅝	Distil Corp-Seag (2)	17	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+1
86	79¾	Dist Corp pf ww (5)	1	83	83	83	Jan 27
12¼	10½	Dixie-Vortex (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 30
22¼	15½	Doehler Die Cast	4	17¾	17½	17⅝	+1⅜
32½	30½	Dome Mines (1g)	14	33⅜	32	32	+ ⅜
6	5½	Dominion Stores	3	5½	5½	5½	Jan 23
78⅝	62½	Douglas Air (3e)	42	70¾	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅜
135	117½	Dow Chemical (4)	8	118½	118	118	— ¾
26½	24¼	Dresser Mfg new	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
28	19½	Dunhill Int	7	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
12	11	Duplan Silk (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 25

E

16½	13	Eastern Air Lines	28	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
8	5⅝	Eastern Roll Mill	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
186½	171	Eastman Kodak (6)	8	175	174	174	+2
25½	20¼	Eaton Mfg (½g)	9	24⅜	23	23	
3⅜	2¼	Eltington Schild	2	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	2	El & Mus Ind (.09e)	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	26½	El Auto Lite (1e)	24	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	+1½
15⅜	11½	Elec Boat (.60e)	34	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
12⅜	9¾	El Power & Lt	33	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
36⅜	30	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	4	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
41½	34½	El Pow & Lt pf	12	38¾	36	36	+ ¼
30½	29	El Storage Bat (2)	2	29	29	29	
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 30
2⅞	⅞	Elk Horn Coal pf §	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
30⅝	28	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	8	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
43¾	38½	Endicott-John (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 26
10⅞	8⅝	Eng Pub Service	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
78	68	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	73	73	73	Jan 28
80	71½	Eng P S $5½ pf(5½)	1	78½	78½	78½	Jan 28
80½	76	E P S pf ww (5½)§	3	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
80½	76	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	80½	79	79	Jan 24
4⅛	3⅜	Equit Off Bldg	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 30
2⅜	1½	Erie R R	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3¾	Erie 1 pf	5	4½	3¾	3¾	
3	1⅞	Erie 2 pf	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 30
5¼	4	Eureka V Cleaner	8	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13	9½	Evans Products	16	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
24½	18½	Ex-Cell-O (.60e)	14	22	21	21¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅞	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 28

F

43⅞	35	Fairbanks Morse	3	39	38¾	38¾	+1¾
29½	26¾	Fajardo Sugar (4)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
15½	12½	Fed Lt & Trac (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 26
102	98	Fed Ming & Smelt	1	102	102	102	Jan 16
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)§	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
6	4⅛	Fed Mot Truck	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Fed Screw Works	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅝	1¼	Fed W Ser Ave A	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 28
25⅜	21	Federat D Stra (¼g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 28
88½	86¼	Fed D Stra pf (4½)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jan 30
34¾	32¼	Fid P Fire Ins(1.60a)	13	34	33¼	34	+1
24¾	19⅞	Firestone T&R (¾g)	51	22⅛	22	22½	+ ⅜
101⅛	99¼	Firest T & R pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Jan 30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cloth Prices Hold Well in Spite Of Slackened Demand

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass—Reactionary tendencies in the financial markets during the past week served to dampen buying enthusiasm in primary cotton gray goods markets. Hesitation was most noticeable in the coarse goods section of the market where trading held to small volume until the close of the week when a burst of gray goods buying accompanied a sharp rally on the New York Stock Exchange.

Outside of scattered instances of distressed selling for pay roll purposes, the gray goods prices held up fairly well, in spite of strong pressure from buyers to bid the market off. By the close of the week all the soft spots in the market had stiffened up again, and prices were well established on virtually the same levels as they were when the week opened.

Fine Goods Active

It was the fine goods section of the market that attracted the most attention during the week. Combed yarn fabrics showed increased activity in almost all lines and prices showed an upward trend that caused uneasiness among buyers who had large commitments to cover.

Combed lawns stiffened further and the 40-inch, 9-yard 76x72s moved in round lots at 5⅞ cents, while sales of 40-inch, 8.50-yard, 68x80s were put through in moderate quantity at 6⅞ cents, with some of the preferred makes going at 6c and 7 cents respectively.

Combed voiles were in very active demand both by the drapery houses and by the fine dress goods people. The 40-inch goods sold in volume at 5⅛ cents, and the 39-inch, 60x52s at 5 cents flat. The demand for the latter was far greater than could be readily filled, and many buyers were unable to place business on the delivery basis they wanted, without paying a premium.

Buying in Osnaburgs

Combed broadcloths were selling in smaller volume, but prices held rather steady, with 128x68s for forward delivery going at 9¾ cents, and 136x60s at 9½ cents. Some of the preferred makes were held an eighth above these levels.

The fancy osnaburgs continued to move in broader fashion as makers of sportswear covered requirements, while the regular osnaburgs also were bought in limited quantities by the bag trade. Prices held firm to slightly higher.

Manufacturers of sportswear, particularly trouser people, came into the market for additional quantities of three and four leaf twills and for certain of the heavy drills and prices did a little better than hold their own for the week. Sateens were bought both for linings and for other apparel purposes.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
8	5¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	50	6	6	6	Jan 28
77	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	77	77	77	Jan 28
86	82¾	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	30	83½	83½	83½	..
54¼	49	Corn Exchange (3)	60	51	50¾	50¾	+1⅛
91	85¾	Crown Zeller pf (5)	70	86	85¾	85¾	Jan 28
6	4¾	Cuba R R pf	10	5	5	5	Jan 24
65½	60	Cuban-Am S pf (3e)	20	63	63	63	Jan 30
74⅛	74⅛	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	30	74¼	74¼	74¼	Jan 6
46	45	Cushman $8 pf	80	45	45	45	Jan 24
111	110	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	111	111	111	Jan 27
32¾	27	Devoe & Ray A	70	28½	28	28½	+ ¾
35¼	33⅞	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	33	33	33	—1
115	111½	Duplan Silk pf (8)	30	115	115	115	Jan 18
118	115¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	117	117	117	Jan 24
180	175½	East Kodak pf (6)	80	180	179	180	Jan 26
111	110	Endicott-John pf (5)	100	110	110	110	—1
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)§	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
2	½	Fairbanks Co §	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
6¼	5⅝	Fairbanks Co pf	50	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 27
83	81	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	20	81½	81½	81½	Jan 30
18½	18¼	Filene's Sons (½g)	20	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	Jan 23
108½	106½	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	106½	106½	106½	..
99¾	80	Foster Wheeler pf	10	80	80	80	Jan 26
55	45	Frank Simon pf	10	45	45	45	Jan 26
14	11¼	Gamewell Co (¾e)	40	12	12	12	+ ¾
96½	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	95½	95½	95½	Jan 28
136	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	136½	136½	136½	+ ½
130	127	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	125½	125½	125½	—1⅛
41	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	10	41	41	41	Jan 27
127	124	Gen Mills pf (6)	40	127	127	127	Jan 27
107½	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	60	106½	106½	106½	Jan 17
90¼	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	40	90	90	90	Jan 6
32½	23¾	Gen Steel Cast pf	130	27	26¼	26⅞	+1
100	98	Gen Time pf (6) §	100	100	99½	100	Dec 23
111¼	88	Gen'l & Stock Tel (6)	70	71	71	71	Jan 18
72¾	52⅛	Goth Silk pf (7)§	70	72¾	72¾	72¾	Dec 16
138	135¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	20	135½	135½	135½	Jan 24
50	35	Green Bay pf(7½g)§	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
40	35	Greene Can (3e)	10	35	35	35	Jan 21
18	15	Guantan Sugar pf	10	15	15	15	Jan 27
32¾	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 24
102	100	Hamil Watch pf (6)	50	102	101¼	101¼	Jan 26
100½	100	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	10	100½	100½	100½	Jan 30
138½	138	Harb-Walker pf (6)	20	138	138	138	..
75	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	40	72	71	71	Jan 26
160	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	160	160	160	Jan 30
135¼	133	Hercules Pow pf (6)	100	135	135	135	+ ½
110	107½	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	Jan 27
104¼	104¼	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jan 12
44½	41	Ill Central LL (4)	150	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
150	150	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	150	150	150	Jan 10
93	91½	Interch Corp pf (6)	50	92½	92½	92½	Jan 28
4	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 28
44¾	39½	Int Ry C Am (1¼k)	30	42	42	42	Jan 28
79½	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	Jan 27
124	120	Island Creek pf (6)	10	120½	120½	120½	..
132	128	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Jan 26
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	117½	117½	117½	Jan 27
95	95	Keith-A O pf (8⅜e)	50	95	95	95	Jan 18
92	90	Kendall Co pf (6a)	60	90	90	90	Jan 26
40	33	Kinney $8 pf	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jan 21
16	13½	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	10	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
13½	10	Laclede Gas	30	11	11	11	Jan 30
23½	17¼	Laclede Gas pf	20	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 30
114½	113	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	2	113	113	113	..
107¼	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Jan 28
153½	147½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	43	153½	153½	153½	+ ½
125½	124½	MacAnd & F pf (6)	150	125½	124½	124½	Jan 27
16	12	Manh Ry gtd	20	13	13	13	+ ½
7⅝	6¼	Market St Ry pr pf	50	6½	6¼	6¼	..
167	164	Math Alk pf (7)	30	168	168	168	+1
95	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	120	95	95	95	Jan 20
21	18½	Maytag pf xw (3)§	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
94	88	McLellan pf (6)	50	94	94	94	Jan 28
70¾	70	Mead Corp pf (6)	50	70	70	70	Jan 25
28½	24¾	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	80	26	25½	26	+1
16	13¼	Merch & M Tr (¾e)	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
111½	107⅝	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	30	110	110	110	+1½
111½	110	Minn-H pf B (6)	16	111	111	111	Jan 26
½	⅜	Minn StP&SSM LL	220	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 26
119¼	115½	Monsanto pf (4½)	20	117¾	117¼	117¼	..
36	32	Morris&Essex (3⅞)	90	33	32½	33	Jan 30
43¾	36	Mullins Mfg pf	110	39	39	39	+2
109	108	Murphy pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Jan 24
25½	18½	Nash Chat & St L	20	18¼	18¼	18½	Jan 30
117½	111½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Jan 26
111¼	88	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	50	109¾	109¼	109¾	Jan 30
142¾	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	40	143	143	143	+ ½
110	108	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	30	108	108	108	Jan 23
3½	2⅝	NY Dock	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 25
9	7	NY Dock pf	330	7½	7	7	Jan 27
114	111	NY & Harlem (5)	19	113	113	113	..
112	110	NY & Hari pf (5)§	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
56	55	NY & Lack & W (5)	40	55	55	55	Jan 30
88	78½	NY Shipbldg pf	70	79	79	79	Jan 28
106	100	NY Steam $7 pf §	30	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	25½	NY Steam $6 pf §	30	86¼	85	86	Mar 23
8	5¾	Norf & West pf (4)	10	110	110	110	Jan 26
44	32	Northern Cent (4)	10	84	84	84	Jan 23
33½	30¼	Northwest Tel (3)	30	32½	32½	32½	Jan 20
39¾	35	Nor T & R pf (3½)	10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jan 20
106	104	Omnibus pf (8)	100	104	104	104	Jan 30
143	140	Otis Elev pf (6)	20	142	142	142	Jan 30
45	40½	Outlet Co (3)	20	40½	40½	40½	Jan 24
114¼	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	10	114¾	114¼	114¼	Jan 26
3⅝	3	Pac Coast	110	3¼	3	3	Jan 23
16	12½	Pac Coast 1 pf	30	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ½
6	5½	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	5½	5½	5½	Jan 28
124½	121	Pac Tel & Tel (6½e)	20	123	123	123	+1
148¾	146	Pac T & T pf (6)	20	146	146	146	Jan 30
102	100¼	Paramine pf (4)	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jan 28
121	120½	Penn Gl S pf (7)§	130	121	121	121	Dec 28
118¾	110	Peoples D pf (6½)§	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	Dec 30
33½	24½	Pere Marq pf	10	25	25	25	Jan 27
38	28	Pere Marq pr pf	130	30¼	30	30¼	+2¼
1¾	1¾	Phila Rap Tr	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4	3¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 26
50½	32	Phillips-Jones pf §	20	34	34	34	Dec 21
98	94	Phoenix H pf (3½g)	30	41	40	40	Jan 28
44	39½	Pirelli (3.894e)	40	41	40	39½	Jan 30
15¾	12	Pitt & West Va	30	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
90	90	Pitt CC & St L (5)§	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
67	64	Pitt Coke pf (5)	20	64	64	64	Jan 27
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)§	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
169¾	166	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	20	169½	169¼	169½	Jan 25
42	40	Pitt Steel pf B	60	41¼	40¾	40¾	Jan 21
24¾	23	Pitt Steel 5% pf	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 13
36½	30	Pitt Steel pr pf	10	31½	31½	31½	Jan 30
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf §	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Dec 2
118	116	Procter & G pf (5)	80	119	117	117	—1
154	150	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	154	153	154	Jan 27
11½	9	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	20	9	9	9	Jan 24
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf §	10	46½	46½	46½	Dec 22
68	64	Rens & Saratoga (8)	60	65	65	65	+1
77	77	Rev Cop & B pf	40	77	77	77	Jan 23
54	50½	Rev Cop&B 5½% pf	60	54	54	54	..
57½	56	Reynolds Tob (1½g)	10	58	58	58	+3
109	104½	Safeway 7% pf (7)	50	108½	108½	108½	..
106	96	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	106	106	106	..
92	82½	Safeway 5% pf (5)	40	92½	92	92½	+1
3¼	3	St L Southwest	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
7¼	3⅞	St L Southwest pf §	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 23
114½	113	Scott Paper pf (4½)	20	114½	114½	114½	Jan 20
31	28	Sheaffer Pen (1¾e)	20	31	30	30	Jan 30
100	80	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	20	80	80	80	Jan 30
106	104	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	40	102¼	101	102¼	Jan 18
143	140	Stix Baer pf (6)	20	142	142	142	Jan 30
45	40½	Outlet Co (3)	20	40½	40½	40½	Jan 24
114½	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	10	114¾	114¼	114¼	Jan 26
3⅝	3	Pac Coast	110	3¼	3	3	Jan 23
16	12½	Pac Coast 1 pf	30	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ½
6	5½	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	5½	5½	5½	Jan 28
124½	121	Pac Tel & Tel (6½e)	20	123	123	123	+1
148¾	146	Pac T & T pf (6)	20	146	146	146	Jan 30
102	100¼	Paramine pf (4)	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jan 28
121	120½	Penn Gl S pf (7)§	130	121	121	121	Dec 28
118¾	110	Peoples D pf (6½)§	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	Dec 30
33½	24½	Pere Marq pf	10	25	25	25	Jan 27
38	28	Pere Marq pr pf	130	30¼	30	30¼	+2¼
1¾	1¾	Phila Rap Tr	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4	3¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 26
50½	32	Phillips-Jones pf §	20	34	34	34	Dec 21
98	94	Phoenix H pf (3½g)	30	41	40	40	Jan 28
44	39½	Pirelli (3.894e)	40	41	40	39½	Jan 30
15¾	12	Pitt & West Va	30	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
90	90	Pitt CC & St L (5)§	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
67	64	Pitt Coke pf (5)	20	64	64	64	Jan 27
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)§	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
169¾	166	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	20	169½	169¼	169½	Jan 25
42	40	Pitt Steel pf B	60	41¼	40¾	40¾	Jan 21
24¾	23	Pitt Steel 5% pf	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 13
36½	30	Pitt Steel pr pf	10	31½	31½	31½	Jan 30
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf §	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Dec 2
118	116	Procter & G pf (5)	80	119	117	117	—1
154	150	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	154	153	154	Jan 27
11½	9	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	20	9	9	9	Jan 24
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf §	10	46½	46½	46½	Dec 22
68	64	Rens & Saratoga (8)	60	65	65	65	+1
77	77	Rev Cop & B pf	40	77	77	77	Jan 23
54	50½	Rev Cop&B 5½% pf	60	54	54	54	..
57½	56	Reynolds Tob (1½g)	10	58	58	58	+3
109	104½	Safeway 7% pf (7)	50	108½	108½	108½	..
106	96	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	106	106	106	..
92	82½	Safeway 5% pf (5)	40	92½	92	92½	+1
3¼	3	St L Southwest	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
7¼	3⅞	St L Southwest pf §	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 23
114½	113	Scott Paper pf (4½)	20	114½	114½	114½	Jan 20
31	28	Sheaffer Pen (1¾e)	20	31	30	30	Jan 30
100	80	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	20	80	80	80	Jan 30
106	104	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	40	102¼	101	102¼	Jan 18
139	132	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	139	139	139	Jan 24
37½	35½	Spalding 1 pf	20	37	37	37	+1½
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½§)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
45	42¾	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	50	44½	44½	44½	+1¼
70½	62¼	Spiegel pf (4½)	60	64¾	64	64¾	+2¼
127½	120½	Sun Oil pf (6)	50	121½	121	121	Jan 28
42½	42½	Talcott pte pf (2¾)	50	42½	42½	42½	Jan 24
40	37½	The Fair pf	50	37½	37½	37½	Jan 26
21	16	Thermoid pf	20	17½	17½	17½	Jan 28
30	25	Twin City R T pf	10	25	25	25	Jan 24
113¼	113¼	United Biscuit pf (7)	30	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan 23
71	65	United Dye pf (7)	20	72	72	72	+1
7½	5½	U S Distributing pf	20	6	6	6	Jan 28
175	173	U S Gypsum pf (7)	10	173	173	173	Jan 21
45¾	44	U S Tobacco pf (1¾e)	50	45	45	45	Jan 24
160½	157	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	50	160½	160½	160½	+1½
56½	50	Univ Pictured 1 pf	10	58	58	58	+1
19¾	18	Vadsco Sales pf	10	18	18	18	Jan 24
114¾	113⅜	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	40	113½	113½	113½	Jan 28
57	40	Vick Shr & P (5)§	10	57	57	57	Dec 28
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (3)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
115½	114	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
2½	1⅞	Va Iron C & C	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 28
8	6¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	7	7	7	Jan 26
72	67½	Vulcan Detin (4½e)	40	69	69	69	+1½
119½	116½	Vulcan pf (7)	30	119½	119½	119½	Oct 26
2	1¾	Wabash pf B	60	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 26
42¾	37	Warner Bros Pict pf	110	37¼	37¼	37¼	Jan 30
8	6¼	Warren Bros 1 pf §	20	6½	6¼	6¼	Dec 16
85	80	Webster E pf §	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1¼	1	Wells Fargo	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 30
92½	89½	West Penn El A (7)	40	89¾	89½	89¾	— ¼
107	103	West P E 7% pf (7)	30	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
97	89	West P E 6% pf (6)	10	94	93½	93½	—2½
123½	120¼	West P P 7% pf (7)	80	122	121¾	122	+ ½
118½	114½	West P P 6% pf (6)	60	115⅛	115¼	115¼	..
140	130	West E & M pf(3½e)	80	130	130	130	Jan 26
37½	37⅛	Weston El Inst A (2)	100	37½	37½	37½	Jan 27
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	10	60	60	60	Jan 23
90	65	W & L E pf (5½k)§	10	73¾	73¾	73¾	Dec 28
108½	107	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	30	107	107	107	Jan 19
65	65	Worth P & M pf A	20	60	60	60	—3
65	65	W P&M B (1)	10	65	65	65	Jan 18
120	101¾	Wright Aero (2e)	20	108	108	108	—3
109¼	105	Yellow Tr 7% pf (7)	20	105	105	105	..

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s '43-40 June	105	105	105
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.23	106.23	106.23
2 3¼s '41	107.6	107.6	107.6
39 3¼s '45-43	110.2	109.30	110
2 3¼s '46-44	110.3	110.1	110.3
7 3¼s '47-45	107.13	107.13	107.13
11 3s '48-46	109.5	109	109.5
58 4¼s '52-47	119.8	119.4	119.4
1 2s '47	102.16	102.16	102.16
1 2¾s '51-48	106.4	106.4	106.4
25 2½s '53-49	103	103	103
11 2½s '52-50	103.3	103.3	103.3
45 2¾s '54-51	104.24	104.19	104.21
5 2s '55-51	107.30	107.30	107.30
77 2½s '60-55	105.2	104.31	104.31
2 2¾s '59-56	103.27	103.23	103.23
155 2¾s '65-60	103.12	103.5	103.9
10 2¾s '63-58	103.15	103.8	103.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	106.2	106.2	106.2
1 2¾s '47-42	105.3	105.3	105.3
12 3¼s '64-44	107.18	107.18	107.18
36 3s '49-44	107.14	107.14	107.14

Home Owners' Loan

8 2¾s '49-39	102.13	102.11	102.11
2 2¼s '44-42	104.11	104.11	104.11
14 3s '52-44	107.10	107.8	107.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	103¾	103¾	103⅝
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106	104½	104½
27 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78¼	78	78
13 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33	32¾	33½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109½	109¾
5 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	74	74	74
37 Am&For P 5s 2030	51½	50½	51⅜
4 Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
52 AmIGCh cv5½s '49	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
11 Am T&T 3½s '61	112	111⅝	111⅞
18 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106⅝	106⅛	106½
34 Am T&T 3½s '61	107¼	107	107
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	103	103	103
16 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
10 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98⅛	98⅜
20 AT&SF 4s '95	107⅛	107¼	107⅞
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	87½	87½	87½
18 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100¾	100½	100¾
15 AC Line 1st 4s '52	87	87	87
1 ACL cons 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
2 AC Line 5s '45	75	75	75
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37⅞	37¼	37⅞
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	104½	104¼	104½
3 B&O rfg 4s '95	20	19¼	19½
43 B&O 1st 5s '48	22½	22	22½
35 B&O rfg 5s '95	19	18¾	19
2 JB&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19	19	19
1 B&O 5s '96 F	18½	18⅜	18½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18½	18½
53 B&O cv 4½s '60	12¼	11⅞	11½
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 B&O 4s '48	51	50¾	51
2 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	47	47	47
6 B&O 5s '50 SW	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
4 B&O 4s TC '59	39¾	39½	39¾
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	91	90	91
15 Bang & Aroos 5s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	107¾	107¾
45 Beth Stl 3s '65	102	102	102
39 Beth Stl 3½s'52	99⅞	99½	99⅝
37 Boston&Me 5s '67	27⅞	26¾	27⅛
15 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	26	25	26
5 Boston&Me 5s '33	27¾	27¾	27¾
16 Bost&NY AirL 4s'55	8	7½	7½
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'68	73¾	73	73½
10 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
43 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108⅝	108	108
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	107	107	107
3 Brown Shoe 3½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Buf R & P 4½s'57 reg	38½	36½	36½
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57	38½	38⅛	38½
5 Bush Term 5s '53	38½	38⅜	38½
9 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	24¾	24¼	24¾
10 Can Nat 5s'69 Ry	115¾	115	115¾
13 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118⅞	118¼	118¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¾	114¼	114¾
7 Can Nor 6½s'46	123½	123¾	123½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
2 Can Pac 5s '54	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
23 Can Pac 4s perp	81	80	80
1 Carriers Gen 5s'50	89	89	89
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww

All Canada Scrubs for Royal Visit

King and Queen planning to visit every province of Dominion during month-long stay.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—There's refurbishing and redecorating all across Canada today, in preparation for the May-June visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Official residences are being scrubbed, welcome speeches penned, royal railway cars renovated, radio hookups planned and Boy Scouts made ready for review. Weeks ago the royal route was laid out, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police commissioned to stand guard.

On May 15, the King and Queen are scheduled to step off the Repulse at Quebec, to begin their month-long trip by train across Canada and back. On June 15, when they board the Repulse again at Halifax, Nova Scotia, they will have traveled through every Province from Quebec to British Columbia and back, with a journey down to Washington, where President Roosevelt will have played host at the White House.

The voice of King George will have been radiocast to the entire British Empire in an Empire Day address from Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 24. The royal couple will have been seen by every Canadian able to reach the line of travel, and the rulers will have viewed the largest Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Coming Events Told

May 15 is nearly four months away, but already plans and portents, picked at random in the chief cities across the Dominion, foretell the coming events.

At Quebec, alterations in furnishings at The Citadel, summer residence of the Governor General, are being ordered, for the King and Queen spend one night in that historic town. At Ottawa, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir are planning to leave for a tour of the West in March, so alterations may be made at Rideau Hall, home-to-be of the Royal visitors in their two-day stop at the Capital.

At Montreal, Richard Howard is probably as anxious as anyone to see the King and Queen. Mr. Howard resides with his dog at the Little Sisters of the Poor Hostel. But 40 years ago he was a royal servant at Marlborough House, and today's King was then a quiet youngster—says Mr. Howard—who liked to play in the Marlborough Gardens and be carried pickaback by this servant of the King.

Quints May See King

Officials at Toronto have suggested that the visitors attend the formal prorogation of the Ontario Legislature, which would be held over to May. But alas for advance guessers and all wishful thinking, the King and Queen will not go to Callander, Ontario, to visit the Dionne quintuplets. There is still a possibility, however, of Mahomet coming to the mountain, and of the quintuplets' guardians bringing the famous five to either Sudbury or Toronto to see their King and Queen.

Further West, Winnipeg, glad to be the location chosen for the world-wide radiocast on Empire Day, wants to look its proudest. City Councillors already have begun to wonder about silk hats. Apparently, there's not a silk hat in a Chamber-full. But they can take comfort in the words of J. S. Woodsworth, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader. He remarked to Ottawa's House of Commons that lavish display is no indication of loyalty, and asked that the King and Queen be accorded a dignified but simple reception.

At Regina, Saskatchewan, J. L. Deering, aviation enthusiast, has announced tentative plans for an air show. One hundred aircraft from the United States and Canada will roar over Regina during the royal visit if this project materializes.

Trek by Auto Planned

Meanwhile, in country districts, including those hardest hit by the drought, residents are making preparations for the trek by truck and auto to prairie province capitals, to greet their King and Queen. At least 500 school children and teachers of Ceylon and nearby hamlets in southern Saskatchewan will make the journey, under present arrangements.

The Royal couple will stay two nights at Government House, in Victoria, British Columbia—declared to be the most English city of Canada. Victoria hotels already are experiencing a rush for reservations, including many requests from the western United States. A leading hostelry has 150 suites booked.

City Councilors of Winnipeg are not alone in wishing to look their best for the occasion. Ottawa's Record Office reports a brisk demand for war medals by war veterans who had neglected to claim their badges of service. Perhaps this is explained by the fact the Dominion Command of the Canadian Legion has offered its services to line the routes.

Empire Youth Rally

Canada's Governor General, who incidentally is Chief Scout for Canada, has made Canadian youth happy announcing that Their Majesties desire to see as much as possible of the young people of Canada. This means Boy Scouts and Girl Guides will have their share in local reception plans. In a parallel direction, consideration is being given at Ottawa to the possibility of holding an Empire Youth Rally during the visit of the King and Queen. The first Empire Youth Rally, which took place in London during the Coronation, was initiated by Canada through its National Council of Education.

At least two and possibly three special trains will carry the King and Queen and their retinue, with reporters and officials who will make the journey across the Continent. Westerly they will travel largely by Canadian Pacific; easterly by Canadian National. The King and Queen will sleep on the train—which will be halted at night—except during overnight stays at Quebec, Ottawa, and Victoria. There will also be day-long halts for rest and recreation at Banff and at Jasper National Park.

Such official acts as the fixing of the date for celebrating the King's birthday and the ordering of special postage stamps and the like, have long been consummated. Since King George's accession to the throne, Canada has celebrated his birthday on June 9, although the actual date is Dec. 14. This year, however, a proclamation in the Canadian Gazette fixes May 20 as the date. On May 20, the King and Queen will be in Ottawa.

Commemorative Stamps

Three commemorative postage stamps, and possibly special coins will be issued, Government officials hint. It has been announced that several of Canada's new destroyers will escort the Repulse from the Atlantic Coast to Quebec. Possibly two will be brought around from the Pacific Coast squadron to join in the naval welcome.

Back in Britain, there is considerable activity aboard the Repulse, workmen being busy adding accommodations for the royal entourage. Chief alteration to the external appearance will be addition of a small glass-covered sun deck and removal of several small guns. Inwardly, 12 new cabins are being installed.

Considerable thought is being given at Britain's Air Ministry to the idea of a nonstop formation flight of Royal Air Force planes to Canada during the royal visit. Recently, three British bombers flew nonstop 7,160 miles from Egypt to Australia. The flight to Canada would be about half that distance, if the flight ended at Montreal or Ottawa.

The Dominion Government has been deluged by hundreds of private invitations to the King and Queen. But the visitors will attend only a limited number of purely public functions—there is no time for more. Nor is there time for visits to off-the-route cities and towns, or to manufacturing plants or charitable institutions. Towns and districts may send in their welcome speeches, which will be published in the newspapers. For those unable to reach the royal route, Canadian broadcasting stations have arranged to furnish full "eyewitness" coverage of the grand tour.

Ten-Minute Stops Will Mark Journey

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Numerous brief stops of a maximum of 10 minutes' duration each will be made by the train bearing King George and Queen Elizabeth across Canada next spring.

The King and Queen will not leave the immediate precincts of the stations on these stops and will not review any guards of honor. Queen Elizabeth will receive no more than one bouquet of flowers at each stop and that must be from citizens generally, not from any individual or organization.

When Their Majesties leave the train they will be met by the local Mayor and his wife, who will be presented and will in turn present the local Member of Parliament, the local member of the Provincial Legislature and their wives and "a strictly limited number of other local officials and their wives."

Whole Map of Europe Scanned In Plans for U. S. Air Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

according to Pan American Airways, can only be commercially feasible if it links the traffic outlet of the United States (the Atlantic Seaboard), with the three traffic areas of Europe—the British Isles, France (for Europe proper), and Southern Europe (the Mediterranean). European services to the United States, however, are not dependent upon traffic for their maintenance. Subsidy pays their cost of operation, and any money they may earn through traffic is a bonus. Since the greatest traffic from this side will originate in the United States, it seems only fair that any American service be allowed a share of the traffic from abroad.

When Ready to Operate

The history of negotiations runs as follows:

(1) In 1936, the United States, Great Britain (including the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, Ireland and Canada) made a reciprocal agreement whereby the United States would permit a British company (Imperial Airways being the "chosen instrument") to operate a trans-Atlantic service to and from it, in return for an American service in and out of the United Kingdom and its co-operating members. Both Governments stipulated that the rights should not become effective until both countries were ready to operate.

Immediately after the two Governments had concluded their agreements, Pan American applied, through the Federal Government, for the rights offered by Great Britain, which were granted on terms identical with the rights which the United States allowed to Imperial Airways.

As a corollary, Pan American and Imperial made agreements to share bases, and radio, weather, and other technical facilities over the route, to promote the greatest degree of safety.

(2) The agreement with France, a temporary permit for six months, renewable at will, paves the way for American air entrance into the second traffic zone, middle Europe. This permit also agrees that services shall not start until Air France is ready to operate across the Atlantic. Both Governments then agree to permit individual companies to operate in and out of their territories.

For safety reasons, identical with the Pan American-Imperial agreement, Pan American and Air France have for the past three years shared weather research, and radio and technical facilities. The Pan American Clipper surveys flights were guided by Air France's radio; its weather maps and its base at Marseilles were used. Reciprocally, when the giant Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris flew here last summer, it used Pan American radio, weather and Port Washington base facilities.

(3) For the Mediterranean service Pan American applied years ago to Portugal for rights to operate in and out of the Azores and Lisbon. Not until 1936, when the British Government applied to Portugal for exclusive rights for its Imperial Airways was any action taken. Then Pan American requested, and along with Imperial, which got exclusive British rights, received exclusive rights as an American company.

Still Remaining

Significantly, there was a clause in the Portuguese agreement which stipulated that, should the United States wish to modify that arrangement with Portugal, the exclusive clause would become null and void. This clause was assumably broken by the United States, in order to permit American Export Lines, a steamship company, to establish an air line to the Mediterranean area to supplement its boats. Pan American and Export are also said to have negotiated mutual pacts allocating the traffic on this route.

So much for rights. To operate a transatlantic service requires the following:

Personnel—Pan American has the flight and ground crews trained for seven years in the trans-Pacific and Caribbean services. Better than 50,000,000 miles of over-water flying have been credited to Pan American.

Facilities—Bases at New York, Baltimore, Shediac, N. B., Botwood, N. F., Foynes, Eire, Southampton, Eng., Marseilles, France, Lisbon, Port., the Azores and Bermuda, have been developed by, or are available to, Pan American.

Equipment — Nearing completion in Seattle is a fleet of six Boeing flying boats especially designed for use over the Atlantic.

What, then, still holds up the transatlantic service? Time elements, divided into the following:

Issuance of an approved type certificate by the C. A. A., so that the Boeings may be used in transport flying.

Issuance of a certificate of convenience and necessity for actual operation.

Rate hearing for passenger tariffs, and Post Office decision on carriage of mail and pay.

Approval of schedules, routes, qualification of planes over routes, and final approval for passenger service.

Radio Artists' Strike Opposed

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio advertisers took action Jan. 27 to forestall a threatened strike of performers which would silence many of the most popular coast-to-coast programs.

A committee for advertisers, representing a large group of sponsors, was formed to discuss salary scales and working conditions with the American Federation of Radio Artists of the American Federation of Labor, whose major units authorized a strike call last week.

The committee, headed by Chet La Roche of the Young and Rubicam Advertising Agency, was formed at the behest of national advertisers who place more than 70 per cent of national network business, its spokesman said.

Contradicting what it said was A. F. R. A.'s statement that negotiations with the advertisers had collapsed, the committee announced it was the first group with any authority to negotiate in behalf of advertisers.

"There is no real reason for a radio strike," the committee said, adding that it wished to eliminate any just grievance by the performers, who have demanded increased salary minimums and payments for rehearsal time.

'Newest' of Comets In 5-Night Showing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The newest of comets will be visible through small telescopes for five nights, starting Feb. 1, according to Dr. Paul Herget, astronomer at the University of Cincinnatti Observatory, who just computed its orbit, and who has just been honored by the International Astronomical Union.

This first comet of 1939 was discovered by Leslie C. Peltier, amateur astronomer of Delphos, Ohio, and according to Dr. Herget, will shortly pass out of sight and perhaps never be visible without at least a small telescope. He suggested that star gazers watch for it Feb. 1 between the two western stars of the square of Pegasus and Feb. 5 between the two southern stars of this same constellation.

North Carolina Plans Bid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Senate, on motion of Senator Fearing of Dare, and Senator Ballentine of Wake, has passed a resolution setting up a legislative commission to extend greetings of this State to King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain when they visit America during the coming summer, and to invite them to North Carolina.

It is deemed particularly appropriate that such an invitation be extended, as it was on Roanoke Island, now a part of Dare County, N. C., that Virginia Dare, the first English native of the New World, was born on Aug. 18, 1587. Each summer a pageant called "The Lost Colony" is held at Fort Raleigh, where the birth of this child took place, and the outdoor drama has been witnessed by hundreds of thousands of visitors, including the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Martin Charged With Conspiracy In Ford Dealings

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—Opponents of Homer Martin in the United Auto Workers Union accused him of "unfair labor practices" in a formal complaint filed today with the Detroit office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Making seven specific accusations, the complaint charged Mr. Martin's dealings with the Ford Motor Company constituted "conspiracy and collusion" in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Martin's opponents have charged repeatedly that as President of the U. A. W. he attempted to negotiate a personal agreement which would have established the U. A. W. among Ford workers as a company-dominated Union.

Others Named

The complaint also names the Ford Motor Company, its personnel chief, Harry H. Bennett, four pro-Martin leaders in the U. A. W., and John Gillespie as party to the alleged conspiracy.

The complaint was signed by R. J. Thomas, Acting President of the anti-Martin faction in the Union, and by two other leaders in this group.

Meanwhile the General Motors Corporation announced it would not meet further with international representatives of either U. A. W. group "until their positions and authority have been clarified."

The corporation said it would, however, negotiate as usual through plant managers with U. A. W. shop committees.

Replying previously to his opponents, Mr. Martin said the Union's International Executive Board had received a full report on the Ford negotiations before the outright break developed on the Board, Jan. 20. There was no secrecy, he said, within the Union, and after making his report he was authorized to proceed with the negotiations, he said.

Supported by Locals

A spokesman for Mr. Martin said Jan. 30 that within the last week Mr. Martin had received $57,000 in per capita taxes from U. A. W. locals supporting him. In addition to charging collusion, concealment, and the planning of an oral agreement, the complaint accused him of agreeing to the dismissal of all U. A. W. cases against Ford now on file with the NLRB.

Union Alliance Barred

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The American Federation of Labor high command moved Jan. 30 to block any alliance between A. F. of L. unions and John L. Lewis' rival Congress of Industrial Organizations in a battle for delegates to the 1940 Democratic National Convention.

William Green, President, speaking for the Federation's powerful Executive Council of 15 Vice-Presidents, disclosed it had directed him to call on all A. F. of L. affiliates to refrain from supporting Mr. Lewis' political program for 1940.

The Council acted, Mr. Green said at a press conference, after discussing Mr. Lewis' announcement in Washington last December that Labor's Nonpartisan League would invite all labor groups to back a plan for electing League-supported delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Lewis is Chairman of the League.

Mr. Green characterized the League as an "agency of the C. I. O." "It is purely a political organization," he said, "and is formed contrary to the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor."

Fire Alarm Too Good

PEMBROKE, Wales (AP)—House-to-house visits have to be made all over town to collect the voluntary fire brigade. Police refused to use the alarm gun after its first detonation broke all the windows in the sergeant's house.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat; electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Beautiful residential corner, 200 ft. x 200 ft., in restricted country club section; owner happy to answer all inquiries. P. O. Box 162, Hollywood, Calif.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SARAH HOWARD HOUSE
Home for Principia Boys under 13.
Folder upon request.
5454 Page Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS, I will send you actual sample Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. American Mills, Dept. P-122, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN—Good income, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. Janalene, Dept. 764, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Hotel Hemenway, 2-rm. kitchenette apt. furnished, to share with business woman; available now; free parking space. KEN. 4330.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 Buick Tour. Sedan, Model 68, Radio, Heater, Trunk. Driven small mileage; A-1. $665
See Mr. Schramm
HOOVER MOTORS
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100

DRESSES

GOWNS, COATS, SUITS, SOUTHERN WEAR
Made-to-Measure. Individually Styled.
Reasonably Priced. Models for Sale.
BARBARA MODES, INC.
34 East 58th St., New York WI. 2-7122

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3623. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

(Continued)

ENGLAND

LONDON
● Hotel Bristol ●
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 7 gns. weekly; room, breakfast, bath 7/6

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge. Running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

London—KARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 3½ gns.

LONDON—Attractive guest house, H. and C.; partial board, 2 to 3 gns. p. w. Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Vic. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3282, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request
Newcastle-on-Tyne Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Rd. Good Board Residence. Every Comfort.
Tele. Jes. 906.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A. A., R. A. C. Central Heating; Lift; Sun Lounge; Orchestra; Golf; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543021.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens; running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable, splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.).

SWITZERLAND

LOCARNO—Pension Isolia, stands high and commands a wonderful view, modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.

England

ACCRINGTON

WALTON & CO.
Insurance Brokers
Represented at Lloyd's
54 BLACKBURN RD. TEL. 3125

BLACKBURN

Good Groceries
Perfect Provisions
E. H. BOOTH & CO., Ltd.
44, King William Street, Blackburn
You Can Rely on BOOTH'S

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENTS
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY.
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903, 12 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Triumph Sale

The whole of our attractive stocks are available at considerably reduced prices and you are invited to investigate this opportunity of making genuine savings. You are particularly reminded that this Old Established Firm Never makes special purchases for Sales—or for any other occasion

Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
61 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

ABEZ: COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2402
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
New Address
28 St. Peters Churchyard

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift, inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel.: Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms; quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. N. Benn. Tel. 7752.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH S. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Clear View Tel. Worthing 326
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Garage adj. Terms from 3 gns. weekly.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 134.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London. 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H. and C., bathroom every floor; with breakfast, 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress. PAD. 6885.

London HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating, lift. From £3 3s. en pension. 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5023
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension from £2 12 6. Daily 8/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London Queens Gate House
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3 13.6 en pension, 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetizingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class—exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director
Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele. Western 2885/6

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church), passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington. KEN. 7897, 1 minute tube, church and buses. Delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 9/6.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers; also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding.
LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES
239 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready-to-wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2270.

HELP WANTED—COUPLES

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR; Christian Scientists preferred; 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, college graduate with initiative, to train for executive position with concern located 50 miles from Boston; good at figures, possess ability follow through on detail work; must have at least 3 years' business experience; willing to change residence; excellent opportunity; give age, salary expected, references, concerns employed, first letter. Box E-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SOCIETY matron of good background with wide acquaintanance, residing Boston or vicinity, who wishes to add to her income representing large firm, making contacts; salary and comm. B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 485 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

STEINWAY and other standard make pianos bought, sold, rented; classical records bought, sold. ERNEST DAVIS, 158 W. 58, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

ST. MERVILLE, R. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to N. Boston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding, hunting; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

ROSE L. BINGHAM, Public Accountant, 600 West 114th St., N. Y. City. Cathedral 8-6187. Audits, Income Taxes, Books Kept for Concerns and Individuals. Specialist in Church Accounting. Let me assist you by caring for your Personal Finances and Household Accounts, weekly or monthly basis.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 163 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Large, sunny room, open fireplace. COM. 0626.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, double outside rooms, semi-private baths; newly furnished; near Christian Science church; good transportation. Howard, 1256 Bergen St. PI 2-2363.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4 flights)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, with kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; 2 transients. EN. 2-3718.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 St. N. W., 2100 block—Sunny single room, private phone DEcatur 1378.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR — Gentleman wishes to place chauffeur, 12 years' service; English; trustworthy, total abstainer; New York or vicinity. E. S. KNAPP, 300 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY-GOVERNESS, Companion—Experienced; will assist with light household duties. Write Box W-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST — Refined college graduate; efficient, willing worker, eager for opportunity, responsible; office machines. RAYmond 9-2615. Write Box S-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STUDIOS TO LET

PART TIME STUDIO—With piano; mornings 11-1:30, evenings 6:30-9:30, some afternoons. MRS. BACKUS, 25 West 70th St., N. Y. C. Mornings TRafalgar 7-8930.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMMA OLSSON PIANO STUDIO—New system of "speedy" sight reading and accurate ear training wins both children's and adults' enthusiasm, quick response, rapid progress. 333 East 53rd St., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-4794.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box . . ., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetizingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

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First class—exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director
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London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington. KEN. 7897, 1 minute tube, church and buses. Delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 9/6.

ENGLAND
HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

"THE MEAT TO MEET YOUR NEEDS"
You are assured of the finest quality English meat from
F. HIRST
Family Butcher
32, King St. Tel. 2417
All our meat killed under the most clean and up-to-date methods. Orders delivered daily.

LEEDS

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

GROOCOCK & SON
High Class Grocers
31 Otley Rd., Headingley
See Our Large and Varied Stock of Good Things to Eat
'PHONE 51341

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Atmosphere
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns Coats
Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1920
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers — Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street
Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON CUM HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist: Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS Tel. 26779 Nevill St. Newcastle

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Telephone 31232, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walshs
for
Drapery Furnishing
Outfitting Decorating
HIGH STREET TEL. 23041

ENGLAND
SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22899
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

OXCROFT
Britain's

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Uniform

"My, but your pants are baggy!"

"Yes; I wear them to match my sack coat."

Not a Church of Englander

A commercial traveler entered a Highland inn one day. To the only male servant in view, he put a number of questions, but could get no information.

"Surely you don't belong to the establishment," he remarked at last.

"Deed no!" returned the other. "I belang, like ma faither, to the Free Kirk."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Seasonal Warning

Early in December the following notice appeared in a bookseller's window, in Scotland:

"Buy your Christmas books now, so that you may read them before posting."—Long Beach Sun.

A Windy Day in Crotchety Town

A Story for Children

They were busy in Crotchety Town—doing this, doing that—and they had quite forgotten how to laugh and make merry. From morning until night the hammers pounded, the saws sawed, the brooms swept and the egg beaters beat. Bang, bang; went the hammers. Zrrrrrr! sounded the saws. Swish, swish went the brooms. Clrrrrr sounded the egg beaters.

Nobody in Crotchety Town went calling. Nobody in Crotchety Town gave parties. Nobody in Crotchety Town did anything but work from the time he got up in the morning until he went to bed at night.

It was a brown sparrow that first told about it. He told the trees and the trees whispered it to the West Wind as he passed by. The West Wind told the North Wind and the North Wind roared.

"What! Forgotten how to laugh and make merry. I'll see what can be done about that. I'll blow me to Crotchety Town." And he puffed out his cheeks and away he went, roaring with laughter, straight to Crotchety Town.

Dame Rafferty heard him coming. She was hanging out her clothes to dry.

"Sakes alive," cried Dame Rafferty but before she could say another word the North Wind had snatched her clothes—away they went this way and that. Wheeee!

Dame Rafferty went after them but before she had gone very far her neighbors came running to help her.

Miss Prunella caught the red petticoat and Mister Dumpling caught an apron. Before they knew it the three of them were laughing, running and screaming with laughter.

In the bake-shop the baker heard the laughter. It was a strange sound in Crotchety Town so he poked his head out the bake-shop door to see what was happening. Along came the North Wind and snatched his high white cap from off his head.

Down the lane it blew and lighted like a white bird on Dame Rafferty's clothes-pole.

"Ha-ha-ha!" the butcher laughed (his head too was out the door of his shop).

The candle-stick maker ran to fetch the white cap. The candle-stick maker wore a woolen scarf, but he didn't wear it long for the North Wind took that too and wound it tight around Dame Darling's neck.

"He-he-he," giggled Dame Darling. She dropped her broom and held her sides for laughing."

Out came more heads from doors and windows, yellow heads, brown heads, white heads." Miss Simpkins wrapped a shawl around her and ran out in the street but hardly had she got there when the North Wind crept under her shawl and blew it out like a great balloon.

Up, up in the air went Miss Simpkins—over Mister Dumpling's wall, over the mulberry tree and straight to the village green.

Everyone was there by now, everyone in Crotchety Town, and right into the midst of them blew Miss Simpkins.

"Whoop-heeee!" she cried.

That set them laughing harder than ever. Their cheeks were aglow, their eyes sparkled. Hammers were forgotten, saws were forgotten and as for brooms and egg-beaters . . . well!

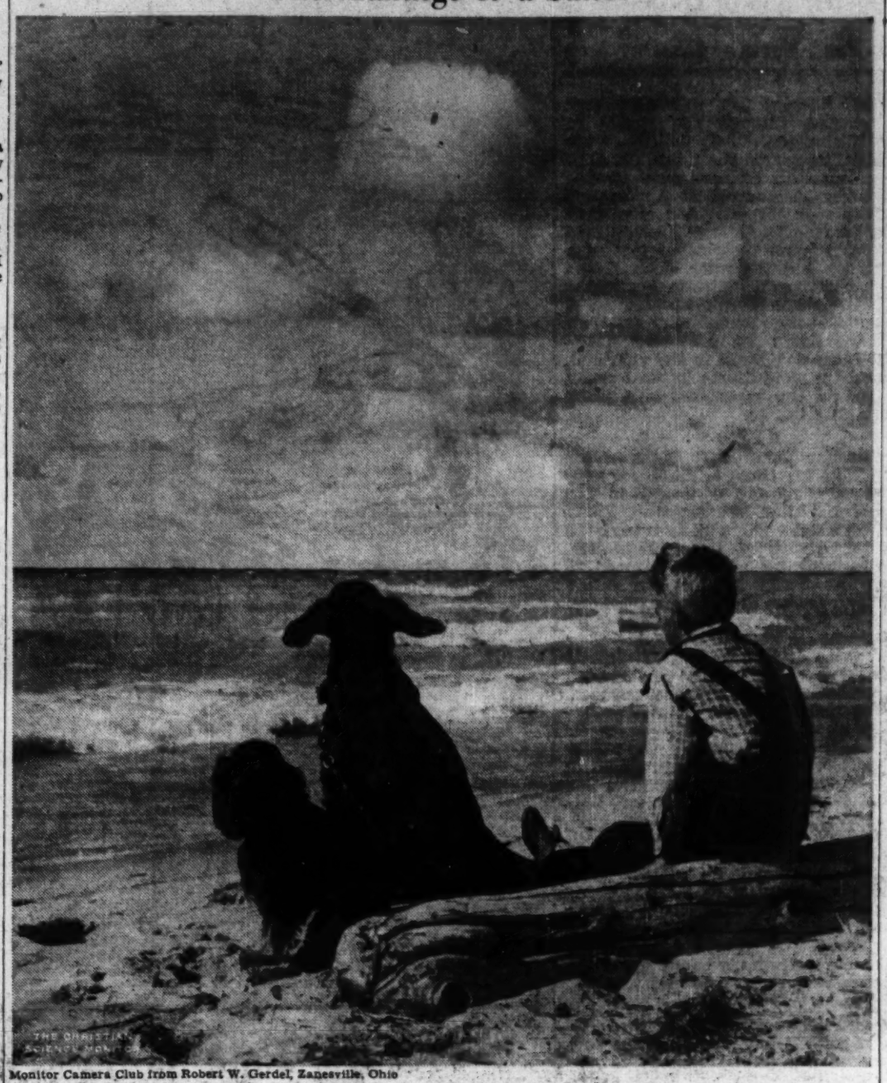
Mister Dumpling got up on a tree stump. Mister Dumpling shouted,

"From this day forth
We do agree
To take time off
For jollity."

Signposts along the King's Highway

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee.—Job 22:21.

The Makings of a Sailor



Monitor Camera Club from Robert W. Gerdel, Zanesville, Ohio

"Little Man, What Now?"

Party Fun

White Elephants

Each guest is asked to bring something which he no longer wants, to be exchanged at the party by a system of barter. All packages should be wrapped in such a manner as to disguise their contents.

After all guests have arrived, everyone is asked to write a misleading but true description of the contents of his package. The leader then selects one and reads the attached description. He calls for an offer of barter from another player. There probably will be a number of offers, and the descriptions of these will be read. The person making the first offer can choose the one he will accept.

Other packages are disposed of in like manner, until all are exchanged. No package can be opened until the bartering is over.—R. R. S., Denver.

Quotation for Today

SYMPATHY is the power of knowing without being told.—ANON.

Daily Anecdote

A Higher Art

So busy was Frances Willard, the celebrated temperance advocate, in her monumental labors to rid humanity from the yoke of strong drink, that she had little time to enjoy the diversions of music, art, and literature.

A friend once chided Miss Willard by asking, "How can you think it right to give up your interest in literature and art?"

"Tell me," answered the great temperance worker, "what greater art there can be than trying to restore the image of God to faces that have lost it?"

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Is Any Silver in Quicksilver?

There is no silver in quicksilver, for quicksilver is but the popular name for the metallic element mercury. Mercury is unique in being the only metal which is a liquid at ordinary temperatures.

Mercury is mined from the earth. It is sometimes found in the free state, the bulk of the world's mercury is obtained from an ore known as cinnabar.

While mercury is a liquid, it will not wet paper or other objects, as water will. If you stick your finger in a bowl of mercury, it will not become wet. This is because of the cohesive power of mercury; that is, its particles have a much greater attraction for each other than they have for other objects, so they keep pretty much to themselves.

Mercury is very heavy. It is so heavy that even iron and lead will float on it. Yet, in spite of its great weight, it is extremely fluid and quick in its movements. The popular name quicksilver was given to it because it looks like silver and because it seems almost to be alive. The word "quick" once meant "alive."

Among the uses of mercury may be mentioned its use in thermometers and barometers; the separation of gold and silver from their ores by dissolving the precious metals, and the use of mercury vapor in lamps, and as a substitute for steam in boilers and turbines.

Mercury or quicksilver will freeze at a temperature of about 39 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, changing to a white, malleable mass that may easily be cut with a knife. If a mercury thermometer is subjected to temperatures below —39°F. it will be useless for indicating the temperature, but the glass bulb containing the mercury will not burst, because, mercury, unlike water, contracts rather than expands on freezing.

W. P. Keasbey.

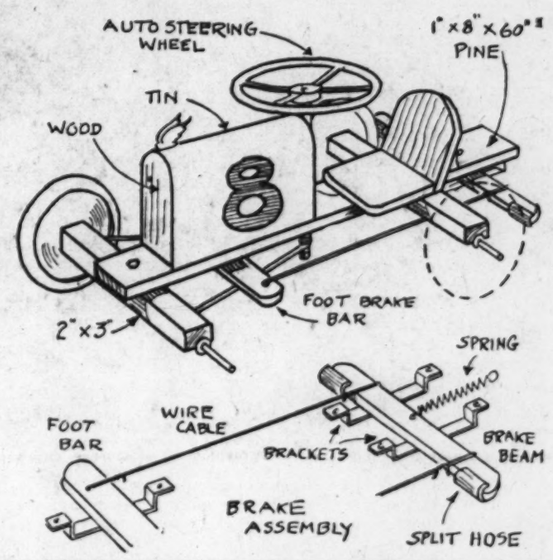
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "Telecasting will soon be perfected, and during 1939 television sets at nominal prices will be available."—Trade magazine. We are not at all sure television will be an asset. Most of us are seeing enough to keep us bewildered most of the time as it is.

Montreal News: A shower of frogs was reported from a village in Normandy last week. Over here we just get the same old cats and dogs.

Make It Yourself

COASTER AUTO by Sibv



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ferdy Forgives

Evanston, Ill.

Ferdy, just plain cat, had long been an honored member of the household, but the day came when he was to give striking proof of his right to be honored.

One morning his mistress found on the front porch a strange cat. It was at once adopted into the family circle, named Mickey, and given to Ferdy as his special charge.

Ferdy took the new responsibility seriously, and did his best for his protégé, in spite of the fact that Mickey turned out to be a good deal of a rowdy. At mealtimes Mickey wanted not only his own, but also Ferdy's; so the mistress finally made it a rule to place Mickey and his plate behind a closed door on the back stairway landing, so that Ferdy, in the kitchen, could eat in peace.

Now and then the cats were given liver, widely known as a delicacy in the feline world. The mistress discovered that, whenever this occurred, Ferdy would eat just a part of his serving of the meat, and then, taking the remainder daintily in his mouth, would go through the house to the front stairway, up to the second floor, and down the back stairs to present it to Mickey of the wayward ways.

Could pussy-cat forgiveness be more pleasantly expressed?

Odds and Ends

From Four to Six

In Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico, the Presidential term is six years. In Venezuela, Peru, and Haiti, Presidents serve for five years; and in all other republics the term is four years.

So Make Up Your Mind

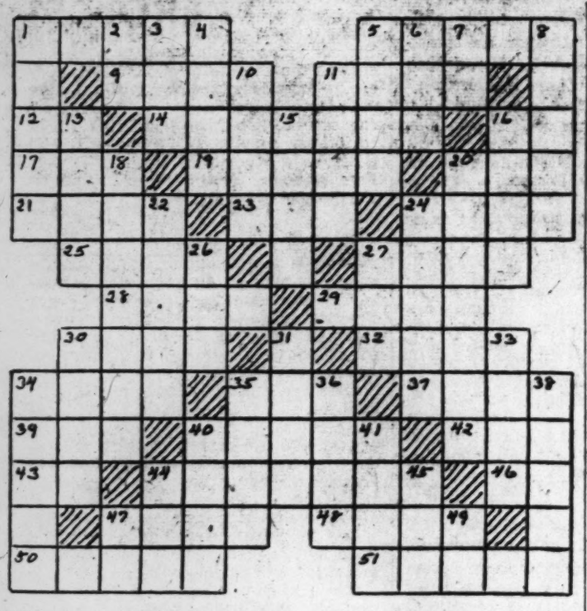
A survey of 4,000 students in more than 50 American colleges revealed that those who had chosen their vocation in advance of enrollment did better work and got higher grades than those who had not decided on a future career.

"Number, Please"

A test made in Pennsylvania demonstrated that a store emphasizing its telephone number in its newspaper advertisements increased its business 61 per cent.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would you shoot, plant, or roast the kickxia?
5—What food fish would you catch in the Great Lakes?
9—What artist is famous for his marionettes?
11—What name is given to a river and two lakes in Irish Free State?
12—Richmond is capital of what State (abbr.)?
14—How would you describe six of Disney's dwarfs?
16—What is the symbol for chlorine?
17—What is the black protective secretion of a cephalopod?
19—What is a musical exercise?
20—What river of Chile flows to the Pacific?
21—In riveting, what tool is used in forming rivetheads?
23—What is a mining city of White Pine County, Nevada?
24—In dominoes, what is fund of pieces from which players are allowed to draw?
25—The dovekie belongs to what genus of auks?
27—What did Yankee Doodle ride?
28—In Greek mythology, who was daughter of Eurytus?
29—What is an Indian rajah's wife called?
30—What prefix signifies "opposite"?
32—If you were in London, in what direction would you travel to reach Bristol?
34—What are cooked in poachers?
35—What is the Caucasian ibex?
37—Would you wear, tame, or stir mulligatawny?
39—What large parrot is found on South Island of New Zealand?
40—What silky fabric is used for scarfs and linings?
42—What language is spoken by a hill tribe north of Assam?
43—What suffix is used to form collective numerals?
44—What was first name of a U. S. actress and singer noted for her beauty?
46—What is the symbol for illinium?
47—What is the language of the Mons?
48—What island is west of Sumatra?
50—What Greek poet was renowned as player of the lyre?
51—What is an Irish breed of small black cattle, noted for their milk?

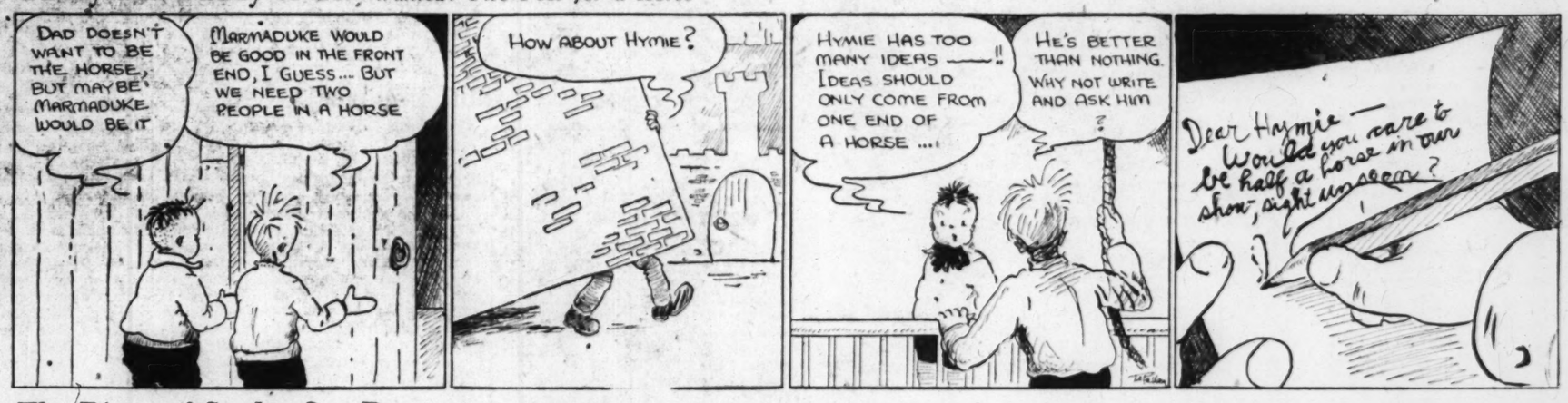
Down

1—What shield was used in Middle Ages to protect crossbowmen?
2—What Roman weight was divided into 12 ounces?
3—Seize suddenly.
4—Is the karri a tree, bird, or fish?
5—What lake is in Saskatchewan, Canada?
6—Where is Hindustani spoken (abbr.)?
7—What measure is used in Japan?
8—What is an East Indian river freight boat?
10—What is a means of entrance or egress?
11—What is a current running contrary to a stream?
13—What coin might you spend in India?
15—"The exception proves the" what?
16—What Biblical animals "are but a feeble folk" (sing.)?
18—If you visited Northern Luzon whom would you see (sing.)?
20—Who trained gladiators of ancient Rome?
22—Would you associate Pearl Buck with traps, plots or tunes?
24—What do free maids weave their thread with in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
26—What was first name of inventor of cotton gin?
27—Would the hyrax have a paw, fin, or nib?
30—In "Great Expectations," Mr. Wemmick's father is referred to as what?
31—What is the fiber obtained from peacock feathers used in making artificial flies?
33—In New Zealand, what image represents an ancestor?
34—What is the bird's-nest fern called in Hawaii?
35—If you were in Natal, whom would you see (sing.)?
36—Who went to land of Nod?
38—In tennis, you might engage in what?
40—Do testatrices cook, hunt, or sign something?
41—If you were a native of North Africa, you might wear what?
44—What was first name of Russian author of "The Resurrection"?
45—What is Scotch for "none"?
47—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
49—Senior (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wanted: Two Feet for a Horse*

By Le Pelley


DAD DOESN'T WANT TO BE THE HORSE, BUT MAYBE MARMADUKE WOULD BE IT
MARMADUKE WOULD BE GOOD IN THE FRONT END, I GUESS... BUT WE NEED TWO PEOPLE IN A HORSE
HOW ABOUT HYMIE?
HYMIE HAS TOO MANY IDEAS —— !! IDEAS SHOULD ONLY COME FROM ONE END OF A HORSE....
HE'S BETTER THAN NOTHING. WHY NOT WRITE AND ASK HIM ?
Dear Hymie — Would you care to be half a horse in our show, right unseen?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Being Shadowed*

By Carmack

"Hm-m" I said to myself late today-"I'm sure I saw someone jump behind that telephone pole just now."
Naturally my curiosity was aroused—
Would you believe it? It was the Boss! "Hey!" I wiggled. "How long have you been following me? And what's it all about?"
Well, sir, he just looked sort of fussed and refused to do any explaining—
My curiosity was aroused then, sure enough—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ground Floor*

By The Hagers

DOWN, DOWN, AND EVER DOWN I SANK, WITH LEADED SHOES AND OXYGEN TANK.
THE WATER DARKENED MORE AND MORE. AT LAST I TOUCHED THE OCEAN FLOOR.
AN OBJECT WEIRD MOVED JUST AHEAD I WISHED MY SHOES WEREN'T MADE OF LEAD.
AN OCTOPUS! AND I WAS TRAPPED. ITS TENTACLES AROUND ME WRAPPED!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Hitler Speech

TOO often have the democracies tried to read the future in Hitler speeches. Or attempted, by night-before statements, to turn their tenor into peaceful channels. Acts have been the Reichsführer's clearest interpreters. Only after the German army moved into Austria and Czechoslovakia was the meaning of his declaration on February 20 last year about the 10,000,000 Germans living outside the Reich fully apparent. So too will the real import of the address to the Reichstag on the sixth anniversary of Herr Hitler's rise to power be disclosed in events. And the democracies still have it in their power to take the initiative and mold those events instead of trying to talk dictators out of announcing new adventures.

The speech is generally interpreted as mild—at least by comparison with what some feared. It was much more economic than military. And Herr Hitler's declaration that Germany must find means to feed her people either by trade or by "extending her living space" deserves attention. All the democracies should note well too the statement that the barter system which has worked such havoc on world trade was forced on Germany and consider what could be done—were violent political and military attitudes abandoned—to ease the situation.

Herr Hitler connected Germany's economic situation, which he plainly described as difficult, with a political question — colonies. Doubts that colonies would solve Germany's economic problems impel the belief that this issue is more political than economic. Particularly in its present implications and the declaration of support for Italy. Jumping hard on the "have-not" theme, the Chancellor demanded a redistribution of the world's wealth among the nations in proportion to "their number, their courage and their worth."

Bringing in Italy's aspirations along this line, he added, "We are determined to uphold common interests jointly." And pursuing this thought he said that Germany knows "what fate is in store for her if any International might ever succeed in forcing Italy to her knees." This may be the most important section of the speech politically and as an indication of action in the tension growing over Spain. The democracies have felt that Italy and Germany could be separated and that Italy's demands in Africa and her position in Spain could be managed. Are they assuming too much? In the diplomatic game of chess now going on it is their move. What they do may determine whether Herr Hitler's speech forecasts "another Munich" or a more settled and firmly based world balance of power.

"Wee Willie"

WHO that is interested in baseball has not heard the slogan, "Hit 'em where they ain't"? And now the player who coined this too-often-neglected axiom for batters has been voted into baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

"Wee Willie" Keeler was not only a great player technically, but he brought into the game other characteristics which appealed to the public. Inside baseball was one of the things which made him stand out above the average player. A member of the famous Baltimore Orioles with such other stars as John McGraw, Hughey Jennings and Wilbert Robinson, he gave to that organization much of the color and effectiveness which brought it the championship of the National League in the '90s, and made it one of the greatest professional teams of all time.

In a day when .300-hitters were far less common than is now the case, he compiled a record of fourteen years of batting above that figure and his average of .432 for 1897 has been excelled only once in the history of the game. With his cap pulled down over his eyes, his shirt collar turned up, his glove tucked in his hip pocket and his hands choking his bat, he gave opposing pitchers a rough time.

He was not a batter of the Babe Ruth type. He had a far less lively ball to hit. He also lacked the physique to put great power into his swing; but he more than made up for this in the way he met the ball.

It is twenty-nine years since Keeler last played major-league baseball. There have been many changes in the game, but the natural ability, color and genius which made "Wee Willie" one of the greatest of his time, would cause him to stand out among the players of today as prominently as when he was hitting 'em where they weren't.

THE ANALOGY between democracy and Christian religion is so widely recognized that one may easily imagine what the reaction of many people will be to such startling views as those voiced by R. B. Bennett before a church group in Calgary the other day. "The church has failed," the former Canadian Prime Minister is reported to have said. "Destruction of humans in war is a sad, sad commentary on the Christian faith." Those who believe democracy has failed only to the extent that people have failed democracy will say the same of religion. Many must regard war not as "a sad commentary on the Christian faith," but on an all too general lack of it.

While the Mayor Waits

VOTING of a permit for dog racing in Readville by the Boston City Council puts the issue squarely up to Mayor Tobin. His decision to delay action adds unlooked-for suspense to the controversy the gambling project has aroused. Opponents of dog racing are naturally concerned over the Mayor's failure to reaffirm immediately his stand last week when he vetoed a previous order of the Council. The situation remains unchanged other than that general opposition to the Readville project has gained greater headway. It is to be hoped that Mr. Tobin will avail himself of the delay to take careful account of the trend of public opinion since he first vetoed the dog-track scheme.

Of the Needy Givers

AS BOSTON'S 1939 Community Fund Campaign nears the halfway mark in elapsed time with pledged donations mounting proportionately apace, it seems a fitting moment in which to take stock of this worthwhile community enterprise. Much has been said about the 300,000 persons who depend on the Community Fund, but though less tangible, hardly less important is people's dependence on those substantial individual qualities of unselfed service of which the Community Fund Campaign is an inspiring symbol. This collective desire to give is the essence of that vital force we call community spirit. Those who contribute to this cause doubtless realize that the welfare of a community depends on the welfare of its individuals; and in giving they are therefore getting something in return which they need no less than the 300,000 destitute.

A Green Light for TVA

LITIGATION has cost the Tennessee Valley Authority millions of dollars in direct costs and in delayed markets for its electric power. Now the contest over the validity of the existence of this governmental water control agency is apparently at an end. At least, it is difficult to see where any further challenge of constitutionality can arise after the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case which was originally known as the "Nineteen Utilities' Suit" but which had at the last only fourteen of the companies as plaintiffs.

It is true that the court has never decided outright the question whether the power operations of TVA are constitutionally based. It came nearer doing this in the Ashwander case of 1936 than in the later one. There the Court held that having acquired the electricity as an incident to the construction of Wilson Dam, the Government could legally dispose of it. It has never quite ratified the artifice by which Federal powers over war and navigation were stretched to put the national Government primarily into the business of underselling private producers of electrical energy. It simply held in the present case that the utility companies had no monopoly rights which entitled them to raise the question.

Academically it might be desirable to have the point determined. But for practical purposes the decision leaves the situation perfectly clear. Only the States, apparently, could raise the issues the companies have sought unsuccessfully to present, and the States receiving the advantages of TVA and co-operating with it are not at all likely to do so. It remains for the companies and the TVA to come to reasonable terms for the sale of properties that are now the subject of negotiation. After that it is for TVA to show that it can compete fairly with utilities on the borders of its territory by sustaining itself without subsidies. Thus in comparisons and dealings that will be made between it and private utilities, Congress rather than the Court becomes the keeper of the public conscience.

William Butler Yeats

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS was the last of the great mystic poets. In him flowered the essence of all the legend and folk lore of Ireland that have nourished countless of its national artists. But as a lyric poet Yeats established himself in his early twenties and his reputation increased because of his work and because of anecdotes concerning the poet's eccentricity which he did nothing to discourage.

As a lyricist he contributed several of the best known of our modern poems. Such poems as "The Lake of Innisfree," "When You Are Old," and "The Wild Swans of Coole," are now a part of the heritage of beauty in the English tongue. As a mystic he was often difficult to the point of willfulness. Modern scholars are even now busying themselves attempting to chart Yeats' philosophy throughout the later period of his career.

Yeats also wrote for the stage, being associated with Lady Gregory in the founding of the Abbey Theater. During this period he wrote and saw through production many of his plays, such as "Cathleen ni Houlihan" and "Deirdre." However, Yeats' greatness can fairly be said to rest in his poetry. That the poet realized this may be gathered from his remark that he would like to spend the rest of his life rewriting the poems he had already written.

Drama of 1865

Book News of the Day

LONG lines of men in shabby gray shuffled through the streets of Washington, D. C., in 1865 as the civil conflict neared the finish. On April 9, the remnants of Lee's once formidable array surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia; and more gray lines, guarded by thinner lines of men in blue, attested the evident fact of a lost cause. But the actor, John Wilkes Booth, cherished a fantastic dream that a pistol shot in Ford's Theater would disorganize the North and somehow rally the South for continued resistance. There was drama in the war's end, yet perhaps more drama in what Booth did and in the subsequent man hunt, from April 14 to 26.

Philip Van Doren Stern is the author of the Literary Guild selection for February, a fascinating work entitled THE MAN WHO KILLED LINCOLN (New York: Random House. $3) which stresses the dramatic phases of the assassination. In this book no attempt is made to prove any theory such as the rather common one that the slayer escaped and survived for many years under the cloak of an assumed name.

Mr. Stern depicts the thrilliful aspects of the episode so vividly that readers will probably feel themselves onlookers as this real-life drama of 1865 is unfolded. Though telling the story largely from the viewpoint of Booth, the author carefully refrains from dressing him in the raiments of a hero. He gives the Booth family proper credit for eminence in the theater.

The book is artfully prepared with maps, telegrams, the reward announcement, portentous quotations from Shakespeare, a list of characters naming forty-five persons, a picture of Booth on the slip cover and another as the frontispiece. The large-size type on the cream- or ivory-tinted paper makes the 376-page volume easy to read.

A pocket on the inside back cover contains what the publishers describe as a "new and interesting feature." In this afterword the author tells of his search for material in various archives and collections. He discloses some of the still unsolved elements of the case, and predicts that new evidence will be revealed in the coming years. Many of the private papers and letters of Abraham Lincoln were impounded by his son, Robert, in the Library of Congress, with examination of them barred until 1947. "In that year," Mr. Stern asserts, "we shall find out who it was that sat at the Cabinet table betraying the President and the people he served."

Without the afterword "The Man Who Killed Lincoln" would be short on illustrative material. However, the folder overcomes this deficiency through inclusion of twenty pictures, also a selected bibliography, and a discussion of certain angles which might have marred the main volume as digressions if presented in it.

The author deserves commendation for accomplishing the task which he set out to do, namely, the dramatic delineation of Booth's regrettable act; for he makes those hectic days of April 14 to 26, 1865, truly live again. C. S. L.

Two Oars Needed

The High Art of Bull-Cooking

EVERY year or so, all the way from Maine to Oregon, some city newspaper breaks out with a verse about that oddly named character of the tall timber known as the bull-cook. Without exception these verses tell how the bull-cook bakes fancy pies for the great, rough lumberjacks, and wonderful bread and cookies and cakes.

Whenever one of these tributes to the bull-cook appears, it sends the great, rough lumberjacks into stitches. A bull-cook does not and never did do any cooking. He got his name many years ago, in the days when all logging was done with oxen. Lumberjacks called the oxen "bulls," and the man who fed them hay and mixed their grains was known as the bull-cook.

When machinery took the place of oxen in the camps, the bull-cook changed his occupation but retained his name. He became the camp chore-boy.

Now, this modern-day bull-cook is a lowly fellow, the man who feeds the camp pigs, sweeps out the bunkhouses, cleans and fills the lamps, cuts and carries in wood, and builds the bunkhouse fires. His are menial tasks, but there comes one moment every working day when the bull-cook takes on the stature of importance, if not of greatness, and that one moment is probably the reason why bull-cooks seldom quit their jobs. I'll get to that in a bit. It's such a truly great moment that you have to lead up to it gradually, the way the bull-cook does, to grasp its full import, to taste the keen flavor of it.

It is early in the morning, while it is yet night, when the bull-cook shakes himself out of his bunk. He pulls on a pair of heavy trousers, over his suit of bright vermilion underwear, snaps into his heavy congress shoes, and steps outside to stand on the plank walk in front of his shack and make what he is pleased to think of as his Morning Observations. Weather is an important subject in a bull-cook's life, what with the possibility of wet wood for fuel, and one thing and another, so he always makes Morning Observations. He notes the antics of two crows on the old snag near camp. "Hmm," he remarks, "Middlin' fair today." Then, and it is ritual, he snaps his Police, Firemen's & Postmen's galluses twice. He is ready.

The fog is low and the air chilly as he goes down the deserted camp street. The silence is broken only by the breathing of some two hundred hard-sleeping loggers. Contrary to camp rules, but in keeping with the best traditional practice, he takes a can of coal oil and proceeds from shack to shack, lighting fires in the box stoves. At the last shack in the double row he turns and with a vague sense of Service proudly surveys the little curls of smoke, each identical with the others, so even are his fires, winding straight upward from the stovepipes. . . . It is nearly half past six; time to wake the boys.

Now he approaches that Big Moment. He goes to the front of the cookhouse, whereon hangs a triangular piece of iron. He takes a short iron bar in his hand and when the minute hand on his big silver watch has made its last revolution within the half hour, he smites the home-made gong a single lusty blow.

The echo reverberates through the silent camp, through the silent forest, and strikes fair against the mountain, whence it is thrown back to camp. It is a truly wonderful noise! The bull-cook's chest swells and his eyes gleam. When he rings the gong, all the boys have to get up! For a brief moment each morning he is field marshal of the entire army, and he enjoys it.

Now he begins his tune. (All bull-cooks privately pride themselves on the beats and flourishes they perform on the gong.) This morning he starts with a leisurely movement, three sustained bell-like notes, pealing into the ears of sleepy loggers. When the last note is dying he starts his roulade. Faster and faster he beats the vibrating triangle until the very mountain seems to quiver. This, m'lads, is something! He never heard of Verdi, but he winds up with a veritable Verdi crash that leaves his ears ringing. Then he puts away his baton. He can hear the lumberjacks, well awake now, and the clutter of tin wash basins. "When I rings the bell," he thinks with considerable satisfaction as he starts for the cookhouse, ahead of the boys, "when I rings the bell, them fellers has to get up."

His Big Moment has passed, but there will be another one tomorrow morning.

S. H. H.

Money, Output, Imports

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue a correspondent writes in your letter column: "The unemployed people are here and must be supported, whether we who have incomes can afford it or not."

It is obvious that under any system, the unemployed must be a charge or burden on the labor of the employed but there is not the slightest reason why they should be a charge on their incomes as well.

Under a sane monetary and economic system, the State, by a wise and adequate policy of money-issue would, in effect, say to the employed: "If you will produce and, under a free trade regime, import all that you can of what you need and of what the deserving unemployed need also, we will see that to you and to them enough money is issued to equate the price of the total production."

Instead of that, under the existing system, we issue, mainly to the employed, insufficient money to enable them to buy even all that they desire of what they have produced. We then proceed, by taxation, to abstract a certain percentage from this insufficient total and give it to the unemployed, in order that the latter may hand it back to the employed in exchange for a meager allowance of goods. The result is that both sides go unsatisfied.

Shall we ever, I wonder, realize that the country's money supply should be regulated solely by the thing which money is needed to buy, i. e., the maximum output and import of real wealth in goods and services?

Shall we ever realize that the true purpose of industry and commerce is to produce wealth, not with as much paid toil as possible but with as little, so that human beings may be freed for the pursuits of creative leisure?

And shall we ever realize that a certain percentage of money can, and should, be created and issued direct to consumers not in the form of interest-bearing debt, and that money issued in such a manner would be just as valuable and just as much "real" money as that which is at present issued according to the methods approved of by orthodox finance? Money derives its value from two things only—its general acceptability, which is the result of long-established custom in use as a medium of exchange and a claim on goods and services; and from an adequate backing of real wealth. No ordinary person, when he receives money as payment, either knows or cares how it first started life or how it was first issued; for which reason it would be perfectly possible, under the reformed system above described, for the State to create and issue direct to the unemployed that percentage of money which they needed to buy their fair share of the Nation's output. Any money issued by this method, which ultimately threatened to pile up and cause inflation, could easily be collected by taxation and destroyed.

(MARQUESS OF) TAVISTOCK

Haywards Heath, Sussex, Eng.

Steel Traps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In our criticism of foreign brands of cruelty it might be well to bear in mind that our own legislative bodies still permit the use of the steel trap which tortures fur-bearing animals, and allow the vivisectionist full swing. The victims of these atrocities have done nothing to incur such fiendish treatment.

NATHANIEL W. YOUNG
Ex-trapper

Shining Tree, Ont., Can.

Free Transportation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With nations aflame in passionate racial prejudice it seems the height of folly to open the door to such things in the United States by providing by state laws that public money may be used to transport pupils to denominational schools. Such provision is clearly unconstitutional and entirely un-American.

Erie, Penna. J. ALLEN

"Waste"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Were not those oranges which Mrs. Alice McPeak wrote about in the Monitor correspondence column "culls"? Have seen instances where to save the "waste" would cost more in money than the stuff itself could be purchased for.

Tuckahoe, N. Y. LISTON W. BARGUET

Property

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Private ownership of property and capitalism are essential to social advancement. If the great captains of industry understood this, they would not be so supine as they were in Germany and Italy and Japan; but apparently our own leaders, with the exception of Henry Ford, are not awake to this fact.

Baltimore CHARLES G. BALDWIN

The Wide Horizon

The New Law Schools

By Ernest Kirschten

IF THE new law schools now being developed in the Midwest become general, tomorrow's lawyer will be a man broadly acquainted with social and economic phenomena rather than one narrowly versed in the rules of an esoteric procedure.

Because they have been convinced that the bar is no longer properly fulfilling its obligations to society, men like President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago have inspired the new legal education. Latest to announce a curriculum designed to meet the needs of the times is Washington University of St. Louis. Other pioneers are the Universities of Minnesota and Indiana.

In the East, especially at Yale and Columbia, the ferment of change has been felt. But there the traditional prerequisite of an Arts degree has made it all but impossible to extend the conventional three-year law course to provide the time needed for the new teaching. Charles E. Clark, former Dean of Yale and now Federal judge, believes that the universities of the Midwest have the greater freedom and the greater opportunity.

Chicago availed itself of that opportunity more than a year ago and set about training better and more realistic lawyers by teaching them less law. A group of brash young teachers on the Midway announced that to be a good attorney a man must be well drilled in psychology and sociology, in economics and history. They even said that he ought to be a profound student of ethics, since, in their belief, a lawyer is concerned with the fundamental problem of right and wrong.

And they went on to say that these things must be taught in the law school itself and not in some pre-legal course to which a student might settle down with the phlegmatic announcement that, since it was required, he would "work off his culture." The Chicago men went still further to say that these subjects must not be kept in neat little pigeonholes, but that they must be thoroughly stirred into the old legal courses. Furthermore they said there is no need for a fence between "Contracts" and "Sales," or for a wall between "Property" and "Wills." And what they preached, they are now practicing.

The introduction of the new method has meant adding a year to the law course. At Chicago this has worked no hardship on the student because the pre-legal requirement was reduced to two years, but at Washington, for example, it does mean another year on the campus because under the old plan a man could get his LL. B. in five years.

To some orthodox teachers the new curriculum is rank heresy for the simple reason that it does away in large measure with the "case book" system of learning law by sifting it bit by precious bit from a welter of judicial decisions.

But the brutal fact is that at Chicago there is not much time for it. On the Midway they feel that a student should learn how to look up the law but that he should not devote all his school years to the process. It is more important, they contend, that he should have a knowledge of the accounting methods of modern corporations, the ways of the new administrative agencies in Washington, the mental habits of legislators whose statutes he may have to interpret, and—if he be a student of the Law of the Family—some of the novels of Galsworthy and Stendahl.

To President Hutchins the "case" method is just another instance of the vocationalizing of American higher education. Professors are expected to give practical advice, to teach the tricks of a trade, to tell how to do a thing and never to raise the fundamental question of whether a thing should be done or not.

"But every profession requires for its continuous development the existence of centers of creative thought," he argues. "To the extent to which universities and professional schools abandon creative thought and degenerate into trade schools the profession must degenerate into a trade."

Dr. Hutchins' ideals—and he would have a university teach only general principles and fundamental propositions—are a bit in advance of the new curriculum. That still has for its object the training of men qualified to pass the bar examinations. But they will be men such as those called for by Mr. Justice Stone and Newton D. Baker when they urged the revision of the teaching methods of the law schools: men who understand the social and economic situations out of which the law grows or which the law seeks to regulate. They will not be mere advocates, but leaders.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Ordered Progress"

THERE is encouragement for troubled Europe in President Roosevelt's Message to Congress. . . . Though it seems to exclude the idea of America's warlike intervention in the quarrels of Europe, it does recognize it as a duty that America owes to herself and to the world that she should throw her whole weight against the philosophy of force in international politics and on behalf of ordered progress through peace and negotiation. . . .

There are issues in European affairs on which a strict neutrality is the only policy that is fair to our own people. There are other issues on which we may feel strongly but recognize that war can make no contribution to a solution and that other ways must be sought for rendering help. But there are deeper issues on which we must be prepared to fight if necessary and win.—*London Sunday Times.*